BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCY

REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,680.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. 2 8
Third do. 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... 0 2½ As.
a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. AGRA, 1907 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C.H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 16th December 1876.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 8th December and on MONDAY, the 11th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. MECCA, 1450 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. Johnson on SATURDAY, the 2nd December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimli- patam, Callingapatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. F. Frames, on FRIDAY, the 8th December 1876, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 138 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. F. Frames, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th December 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 21st December.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180
To Port Said	,, 300	,, 131
To Suez	,, 280	,, 122
To Aden	,, 170	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 10th January 1877.
Do. do. 5th February 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to The Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 30th November 1876.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT in the MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-Street, London, and all CHEMISTS & STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO, SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Dec. 1876.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726	450	G. J. Babot	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R.	1st—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	22nd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 12th Dec. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, (2,609 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain Geo. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424		13th Dec.
					1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	—	29th November.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	—	24th December.
CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.	10th January.
TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers invariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE. ANCHOR LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA NAPLES.

THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.

First Class.... Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of a further portion of Japanese Lacquered ware, fancy goods, curiosity, &c., &c.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant at 2 P. M., at the room No. 40, Meadow Street, a large collection of Japanese lacquered ware, fancy goods, and curiosity, in immense varieties.

Such as ladies' work boxes, writing desks, fancy boxes, jewel and glove boxes, tea caddy, cigar stands and boxes, sets of boxes, and other boxes in immense varieties and fashions, teapoys, folding screens, gold gilt, large and small cabinets, plates and saucers, trays in great varieties, and other goods and curiosity, &c., of a description equal to none better yet imported.

The property is on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE OF A SMALL BUNGALOW AT MAHIM.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd Instant at 3 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will dispose off by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned small Bungalow at the instruction of owner.

All that messuage, tenement or a small bungalow, standing on a furzandaree ground belonging to Andiaroo Jamasjee Jamsetjee, in the oart at Mahim called Mooree Bhatt, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 1, admeasuring about 32 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Gungadhur Soonderjee Mistry, on the west by the house of Bhimjee Arjoonjee Mistry, on the north by the vacant ground of Andiaroo Jamasjee Jamsetjee the Fuzandar, and on the south by the Government public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF TURMERIC.

On MONDAY the 4th instant Messrs. S. Shricrisnajee and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 P. M. by order of Shaw Chatoorbooj Singraz and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Thucker Jadowjee Chapsey in the Godown of Canjee Lalljee at Masid Bunder.

51 Bags Turmeric.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auct on at 4 P. M. at the premises by order of Mortgagee Purshotum Pandoorung Joosee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Govind Mahadow.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree ground belonging to Manockjee Merwanjee with dwelling house situate at west side of Thac order in the Oart of said Manockjee Merwanjee Fazendar, in the subdistrict of Bholeshwer and registered in the Book of the assessment under No. 43 and Fazendaree No. 65, and containing 30 feet in breadth and 50 feet in length, and bounded on the east by the property of Ardaser Maneckjee, on the west by the property of Gunnoo Crustnajee, on the north by the property of Harry Bhawoo, and on the south by the Thackoordar Temple.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

NOTICES.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of STORES for the REMINGTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL and the SCOTT PRESS at VICTORIA BUNDER, COLABA, for ONE YEAR, commencing from the 1st January 1877.

For Schedules and Conditions of Contract apply at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle.

Tenders will not be received later than the 9th proximo, and the Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ, PIANIST TUNER AND REPAIRER, AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PAINOS, &c.

MR. LOPEZ has returned to Bombay, and has now much pleasure to inform his Constituents and the Public that he is open to all engagements as before.

Burrows Lane, Dabul, near Portuguese Church.

DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, in Telewara, Delhi, opposite the Cashmere Gate, a new substantially built GROUND FLOOR BUILDING with Outhouses standing in a Compound measuring about two-thirds of an acre, well suited for a camping ground, or for temporary occupation during the Durbar.

For further particulars apply to Mr. W. WILSON, Cawnpore, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WILLARD AND HUDSON'S WANDERINGS.

Grand Opening Night.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 2ND DEC. 1876.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

Solo Pianoforte .... Mdlle. PAULINE TERLECKI.

Operatic Selection .... Miss MARGUERITA WYNN.

Mr. WILLARD'S MUSICAL CHARACTERS.

SPAIN—A Spanish Cavalier ....(with Solo on "Cither.")
SAVOY—A Savoyard Boy (with Solo on Hurdy-gurdy.)
IRELAND—Mrs. Tim Magee (here without permission) will drown her sorrows in a Song.
(N.B.—Mr. Willard begs to apologise for the appearance of this lady, but she would insist on coming).

Mr. T. HUDSON'S Original Specialite,
THE HAPPY OLD MAN,
(A true Representation of an Old Plantation Negro.)

Ballad (selected) .... Miss MARGUERITA WYNN.

VOLTAIRE.
Premier Ventriloquist of the World,
And his Two Old Friends
Mrs. BROWN and UNCLE TOBY.

Part II.

Fantasie Brilliante ...... Mdlle. PAULINE TERLECKI.

HUDSON'S GREAT SALTATORIAL ACT
On the High Pedestal.

Mr. WILLARD'S
MARVELLOUS METAMORPHOSES
AND PROTEAN CHANGES OF COSTUME,
Without leaving the Stage or eyes of the Audience.
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY AND COMPLETE
TRANSITIONS OF CHARACTER
Ever Witnessed,
INTRODUCING
LIEUTENANT NEVERFLINCH.
GRAND FATHER JOLLITY.
Miss HIGHFLYER (a Belle of the Period)
Miss PRISCILLA PRECISE (an Advocate for Woman's Rights)
AND THE BELLE OF MONACO.

Banjo Eccentricities .... Mr. T. HUDSON.

Descriptive Song .... Miss MARGUERITA WYNN,
To conclude with the Amusing Sketch of
THE WANDERING MINSTRELS.
Romeo FitzMarshall .... Mr. P. WILLARD.
Pete (a lean specimen of humanity).. Mr. T. HUDSON.

The Stage will be handsomely decorated by M. DESIREE, of Paris.

CARDS OF ENTREE.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 4 | Stalls .... Rs. 3
Gallery .... 2 | Pit 1

Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9.

Seats may be reserved and Plan of Theatre seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Family Tickets to admit Three persons to Dress Circle, Rs. 10, only to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

CONCERT in aid of the FAMINE RELIEF FUND—to be given in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, commencing at Nine o'clock P.M. Tickets, Rs. 4 and 2, can be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, where a Plan of the Hall may be seen.

WANTED, an ACTIVE and INTELLIGENT EUROPEAN or NATIVE to assist in Custom House work and to go on board steamers to meet Passengers when required. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TENDERS will be received to 15th December for BUILDING an ICE HOUSE. Plan at our Office. The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH is now open.

RIENZI WALTON,
Honorary Secretary B. C. S. Bath.

Bombay, 1st December 1876.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 89th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 89th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,600.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1876.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE at the Grand Arsenal up to 3 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 4th, and opened there in the presence of the parties attending, for SUPPLY of all ARTICLES of LINE GEAR specified in the Schedule subjoined to the Form of Tender as per muster.

The Forms of Tenders will be supplied and the musters will be shown by the Undersigned and none other will be received.

J. H. REID, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 1st December 1876.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin ,,	4,271,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy. 25 pp

Price—Four Annas

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly. Rs. a. p.	Age	Yearly. Rs. a. p.	Age.	Yearly. Rs. a. p.	Age	Yearly. Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

Medical Referee—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
Agents.—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a smart and trustworthy MAN to COMPILE A TELEGRAPH CODE. None but those thoroughly efficient need apply. Apply to "P. C."

WANTED, a THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT ENGINEER, holding First Class Certificate. Apply to "L.L.D.," care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

HAMS, BACON, CHEESE, BUTTER, Fruits in Syrup, Crystalized Fruits, Bon Bons, Confectionery at W. J. ESSAI'S Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a pair of Second-hand D. B. M. L. GUNS by John Blissett, of London, with implements and case complete. Apply to BRESLAUER & Co.

A PASSAGE REQUIRED to ENGLAND in a ship at a moderate rate. The advertiser only requires ordinary accommodation and will assist in any duties of the ship. Address "X Y. Z.," Office of this Paper.

A FRENCH CLASS for young men has been opened, under SENOR PEDRAZA. Fee, Rs. 6 monthly. Apply to the SECRETARY of the Young Men's Christian Association, Tract Society's Depot, Kalbadevie.

BILLIARD TABLE.—A First-rate Table, by Cox and Yeman, with Cues, Racks, Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, complete for sale. For permission to view, apply to CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneer

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ. AVIZE. BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO. EPERNAY. COGNAC.
MADEIRA RHEIMS. COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38a, KING WILLIAM STREET.

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing our quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REDUCED PRICES, NOVEMBER 1876.

	Cash Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Cash Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
SHERRIES.					
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ......Rs.	38 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE ......Rs.	27 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	38 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	23 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	30 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	30 0	...	MARSALA	17 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	30 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	33 0	...
PORTS.					
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ......Rs.	33 0	18 0	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ......Rs.	28 0	15 8
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.					
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand. Rs	48 0	25 8	FINE SPARKLING ......Rs.	32 0	...
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	48 0	25 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8
DRY SILLERY	40 0	21 8	SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...
STILL HOCKS.					
JOHANNISBERG ......Rs.	42 0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) ......Rs.	25 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36 0	19 0	LAUBENHEIM	18 0	10 0
NIERSTEIN	27 0	14 8	GIESENHEIM	21 0	11 8
HOCHHEIM	25 0	13 8			
SPARKLING HOCKS.					
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN ......Rs.	42 0	23 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING ......Rs.	35 8	19 0
STILL MOSELLES.					
SCHARZBERG ......Rs.	33 0	18 0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE ......Rs.	...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27 0	14 8	WINNINGEN	20 0	...
SPARKLING MOSELLES.					
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL.Rs	41 0	23 8	FINE SPARKLING ......Rs.	32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0			
CLARETS.					
BORDEAUX } Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines ......Rs.	10 0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE ......Rs.	21 0	11 8
PETIT MEDOCK }	13 0	7 8	CHATEAU LAROSE } Superior after Dinner Wines	26 0	14 8
MEDOCK, Superior	16 0	9 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX }	32 0	17 0
SAUTERNES.					
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs.	30 0	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine ......Rs.	19 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 0	...			
STILL BURGUNDIES.					
CHAMBERTIN ......Rs.	30 0	16 8	BEAUNE ......Rs.	18 0	10 0
POMMARD	25 0	13 8	CHABLIS	16 0	...
MACON	23 0	12 8			
SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.					
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine ......Rs.	38 0	21 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine ......Rs.	38 0	21 0
SPIRITS.					
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled, a choice matured Spirit ......Rs.	30 0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	27 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's ......Rs.	21 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend	23 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	27 0	...	Do. do. **	32 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	23 0	...	Do. do. ***	34 0	...
			MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
			MARTELL'S do.	27 0	...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	38 0	...
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.					
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3 12	2 0	VERMOUTH ......per bottle.	1 8	...
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) ,,	3 8	2 0	MILK PUNCH ,,	...	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ,,	2 12	1 8	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ,,	...	1 12
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery { Green ,,	7 0	3 12	GINGER WINE ......per dozen.	17 0	...
{ Yellow ,,	5 8	3 0	ORANGE WINE ,,	...	...
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy ,,	3 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS ,,	18 0	10 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best ,,	3 0	1 12	ANGOSTURA BITTERS ,,	...	24 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE ,,	3 0	...	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s } ½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE ROSE ,,	3 0	1 12	BRANDY BITTERS }		
CREME DE VANILLE ,,	3 0	1 12	WINE BITTERS }		
ANISETTE ,,	3 0	...			

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the Elite of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. (Rs. a.)	From 15 lbs. and upwards. (Rs. a.)	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	1 10	Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Byjanauth Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 0	1 2	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb. upwards.

To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO.,
No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE RESIDENTS ON THE NORTH-EASTERN LINES, G. I. P. R.

KHURSEDJI DOSSABHAI, GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, CAMP DEOLALEE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1868,

IS now in receipt of his NEW STOCK for the TROOPING SEASON of 1876-77, and a large assortment of Stationery, Books, Office Requisites, Travelling Requisites, Smokers' Requisites, Toilet Requisites, Ammunition and Sporting Requisites, Hosiery, Drapery, Toys, &c., &c.

A very Select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Wines and Spirits contain choicest Brands, in Clarets, Champagnes, Hocks, Moselles, Sherries and Ports, Spirits and Liqueurs of every description, Ales and Stouts.

Besides, a complete assortment of Oilmanstores, too numerous to detail, for which he solicits every order.

N.B.—Mr. C. D. has much pleasure to announce that he has now supplied a long and much felt want to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Camp Deolalee, Nasik, and Igutpuri by the opening of a Millinery, Tailoring, and Outfitting Establishment to which he begs to solicit their kind patronage.

Just received, a new and varied assortment of Bombay, Scinde and China curiosities.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

HORRIBLE REVELATIONS.

HIGH PEDESTAL DANCE, BY MISS ADA FORD.

LINDA DI CHAMOUNI; OR THE BLIGHTED FLOWER!

INTRODUCTIONS.

"Sweet Camellia May" (Song and Dance) Miss Flora Ford.
"An Angel without Wings" (Double Song and Dance) Miss Flora Ford and Miss Marian Ford.
"Phoebe Dearest" ....(Ballad) .... Mr. Geo. Norville.
"Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle" ....(National Medley)..Miss Marian Ford.
"A Song in the Heather" ....(Ballad) .... Miss Minnie Williams.
"Beautiful Love" ....(Comic Song)........ Mr. M. Comerford.

PRICES AS USUAL.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

GIESLER and Co.'s
Champagne .... Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
,, ... ,, 52 per case of 2 dozen pints.

KENNETH MACKENZIE and Co.'s
Fine Amontillado Sherry .. Rs. 33 per dozen.
Amontillado No. 2 .... ,, 30 ,,

CRESWELL and Co., LISBON
No. 1 Fine Old Port .... Rs. 33 per dozen.
,, 2 Rich Fruity Port .... ,, 27 ,,
,, 3 Red Port .... ,, 23 ,,
"Montigo" Red Wine ...... ,, 14 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 21st October 1876.

BLANCHY FRERES & CO.'S MUCH ADMIRED BRANDIES AND CLARETS.

	In Bond. Rs. a.	With Duty. Rs. a.
*** Star Brandy per Doz.	24 0	32 8
** ,, ,,	16 8	25 8
Claret St. Sernin, Quarts	8 8	10 8
,, Pints	5 0	6 0
St. Julien, Quarts	13 8	15 8
,, Pints	7 8	8 8

Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 10th November 1876.

Saccone's Gib. Sherry	Rs. 22	8
,, Amontillado	27	0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne	50	0
,, in Pints	51	0
Green Seal Champagne	39	0
Red and Gold label Claret**	11	8
,, Pontet Canet	20	0
,, Sauterne	14	0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1	36	0
,, ,, No. 2	28	0
,, Gautier Frere's	27	0
Sparkling Saumur	28	8

WM. WATSON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bourdeaux—

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 per doz.	Qts.
Les Canons	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 per doz.	Qts.
Deidesheimer	,, 17	,,
Geisenheimer	,, 18	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 22	,,
Hockheimer	,, 24	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25 per doz.	Qts.
Real Eugene Clicquot's Reims	,, 40	,,
THEOPH ROEDERER & Co.'s celebrated—		
Carte noire .... Rs. 31 and	,, 37	,, Qts.
Carte blanche	,, 43	,,

BEER.

FLOWER & SON'S BEER	Rs. 5 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	,, 3	,, Pts.
NORWEGIAN BEER, expected per ship Guinivere	,, 6	,, Qts.
TIVOLI BEER, from the celebrated Berlin Brewery, in cases of 4 dozens at	,, 6½	,, ,,
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	,, 6	,, ,,
Do. do.	,, 4	,, Pts.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Freres)	Rs. 22 per doz.	Qts.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,
PATENT MACHINE-MADE
BRICKS! BRICKS!! BRICKS!!!

MANUFACTURED AT KALYAN WITH FRESH WATER. WEIGHT SIX POUNDS EACH, SIZE 9¼" by 4" by 3¼."

Price per One Thousand, including cartage, Rs. 30.

For sample and further information apply to

OOSMANBHOY JAMALBHOY & Co.

8, Israel Moholla,
23, Shamjee Hussajee Street.
Bombay, 29th November 1876.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.

N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

WM. NICOL & Co.

AT these works we execute all kinds of Iron Work.

METAL MART.

We have always in Stock CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH'S PORTABLE ENGINES, GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, FIRE ENGINES, &c. and all kinds of Engineers' and Contractors' TOOLS and PLANT.

FOR SALE.

TANK LOCOMOTIVES 5' 6" Gauge, built by the Vulcan Foundry Company, Warrington, and by E. B. Wilson of Suds, valued at Rs. 16,500 and Rs. 17,000, examined and reported upon by R. C. Hornby, Esq., Assistant Locomotive Superintendent B. B. & C. I. Railway. A copy of this Gentleman's report and valuation will be forwarded on application to intending purchasers. Price Rs. 12,000 each.

HAND FIRE ENGINES, second hand, in good order, with Copper Tanks.
One by Shand and Mason.
One by Merryweather and Sons.
Price and particulars on application.

HOLMAN'S PATENT PUMPS.

4" Double Brass Barrels .... Rs. 325.
6" do. do. do. .... ,, 450.
Each with 24 feet of Suction Hose, Strainer, Delivery Hose Couplings, Copper Nozzle, and Jet.

TANGYE BROTHERS TRIPOD PUMPS.

4½" Bore with 18 feet Suction Hose and Strainer .... Rs. 75
6" ,, 15 ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 105

Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN, Elphinstone Circl .

NOTICES.

EDUCATION.

A LADY, residing in Edinburgh, OFFERS a COMFORTABE HOME to INDIAN CHILDREN to EDUCATE with her own. Terms moderate. Excellent References. Address—

KNOX CRAWFORD, Esq., S. S. C.
10, George Street,
EDINBURGH.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY of COOLIE LABOUR, at the Company's Presses, during the year 1877.

Full particulars will be furnished on application to

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS PETTY STORES required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January 1877.

Forms of Tender may be obtained, samples seen, and further particulars learned upon application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders will be received, if accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One Thousand) in cash or Government Paper, by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 15th November 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OILS AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS commencing 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered. The annual consumption, averaging about 450 Tons of Cocoanut Oil, 500 Tons of Castor Oil and 160 Tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oils" or "Cotton Waste" as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon on FRIDAY, the 5th January 1877, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 24th November 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RE-OPENING OF THE WARDHA VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

THE SONAIGAON Station, and the temporary Station at HINGANGHAT, of the Wardha Valley State Railway, which joins the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Wardha, will, under instructions from Government, be RE-OPENED for TRAFFIC of all descriptions, on TUESDAY, the Fifth of December 1876.

Passenger (Mixed) Trains will run, on and after that date, until further notice, in connection with the Up and Down Main Line Trains of the G. I. P. Railway, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday only, in each week, as under, viz:—

DOWN. Distance from Wardha.	Stations.	Mixed Train. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Class.	UP. Distance from Hinganghat.	Stations.	Mixed Train. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Class.
Miles.		P. M.	Miles.		A. M.
	Wardha..Dep.	6-50		Hinganghat....Dep. (Temporary Station.)	9-30
11	Sonaigaon.Ar.	7-31	8	Sonaigaon.Ar.	9-59
	Do. ..Dep.	7-36		Do. ..Dep.	10-4
19	Hinganghat....Ar. (Temporary Station.)	8-5	19	Wardha...Ar.	10-45

There will be no Passenger (Mixed) Trains on other days of the week.

The Rates and Fares for Passengers, and for Parcels, and Goods, and the Rules and Regulations under which Traffic is conveyed, which are the same generally for the Wardha Valley Railway, as those which are in force upon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, can be ascertained on application at Stations, or to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November 1876.

TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES

THE TAUNUS COMPANY,
CLARENDON MANSIONS, LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA:

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is the produce of the Taunus Spring, situate at Gross Karber, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and produces a daily quantity of 51,084 litres, which proves it to be by far the richest spring in Germany.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is the most agreeable table beverage ever introduced, being fresh, sparkling and thirst-quenching.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is brilliantly bright, quite odourless, and is without rival for its purity of taste.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER mixes well with most Wines and Spirits, which makes it a most desirable constituent in the making of cups.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is free from the alkaline taste usually found in Natural Mineral Waters.

The Excellent Qualities of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER have obtained for it the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and EMPRESS of INDIA, and of His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.

A Large Supply of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER was shipped on board the Serapis, where it met with the highest approval of H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES and the Royal Suite.

TESTIMONIALS

Dr. SCHWARZ, Regierungs and Medicinal Bath of Cologne, when writing about the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, says:—

"This water is characterised by its perfect purity, being free from every artificial and organic contaminaton, it possesses much gaseous and fixed carbonic acid with certain mineral constituents I find, after making experiments on persons both in health and sickness, that the TAUNUS WATER does not belong to the class of medicinal mineral waters, but that it is essentially adapted as a dietetic and health-preserving beverage, and is to be recommended in such cases where medicinal mineral waters or medicines cannot be taken, and where a grateful blood purifier is required."—Cologne, March 7, 1876.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is to be recommended as a wholesome beverage."—Extract from the Vienna Medical Press.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is greatly to be recommended as a dietetic beverage. It is easily digested, and does not create flatulence, like other similar Mineral Waters. It is refreshing, assists the digestion, cures acidity, and increases the erection of the kidneys."—Richard Schmitz, M.D., Neuenahr, May 6, 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is imported by ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co., in original German bottles, and is sold by them as Agents.

Considering the bad qualities of most aërated waters imported or manufactured in India, the importation of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a great boon to the inhabitants of this country.

The following extract from the London *Echo* of the 7th April 1876, goes far to prove the risk run in drinking the manufactured waters:—

"Some mineral waters are made by the hand of Nature, others by the skill and knowledge of Chemists. Unfortunately, sometimes the Chemists either do not know how, or cannot afford, to do their work as well as Nature does hers, and consequently the drinking of the artificial Mineral Waters is occasionally attended with unpleasant consequences.

From the Report published by Professor FRANCKLYN, we learn that out of ten samples of Indian aërated water submitted to his analysis, only two could be described as "fairly pure" and as many as five contained ingredients calculated to induce diarrhoea.

There would also appear to be good ground for thinking that the illness from which Canon Duckworth is now slowly recovering was in part, at least, caused by his having drunk unwholesome sodawater and lemonade in India. Hence we venture to think that Anglo-Indians, at any rate, while abroad, will do well to drink as little brandy and soda as possible.

We should be very sorry to condemn all artificial mineral waters. Some of them are excellent; but, as a general rule we think the chemistry of Nature is to be preferred to that of man.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, bottled, should be laid on their sides and stored in a cool place.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is fast growing in popularity."—City Press, 20th May 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a fresh, sparkling beverage, and, being perfectly ..re, is to be recommended as the pleasantest of all table beverages.

In cases of sea-sickness, the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a soothing and refreshing beverage; therefore no passengers' vessel or steamer should be without the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 1st Dec. 1876.

We have no fresh political intelligence to-day, but the funds were lower again in London yesterday, Consols having declined from 95⅜ to 95⅛ and French Rentes from 104½ to 104¼, indicating a slightly less confident feeling. The Liverpool Cotton Market, too, is very quiet, the sales yesterday only reaching 12,000 bales. Surats, however, seem comparatively firm, business having been done in them to the extent of 3,500 bales, and Reuter quotes an advance of 1-16d. in G. F. Ginned Broach and ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Dharwar and G. F. Hingunghaut, while G. F. Tinnevelly is 1/16d. lower. Piece Goods in Manchester are said to be steady, but private telegrams report only a very moderate business doing.

Wednesday's telegrams from New York quote ready Mid. Uplands still at 12¼ cents., but February shipment has receded to 12⅜ cents., a decline of ⅛ cent. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	33,000	22,000	28,000
Five days' „	140,000	109,000	113,000
Total since 1st Sept............	1,783,500	1,540,000	1,390,000

The Washington Agricultural Bureau now estimates the probable Crop of Cotton in America at 4½ millions of bales, but we question very much whether it is worth while attaching much importance to figures thus put forth. As regards condition and acreage the Bureau's reports are undoubtedly reliable, but their estimates of probable yields have hitherto been very wide of the mark. Last year, for instance, at this time they estimated the probable outturn at slightly over 4 millions, the ultimate result being 4,669,000, so that in the same proportion it is quite possible that the eventual yield for this season may be close on 5 millions of bales. And looking to the receipts so far, the probability certainly seems to be that the figures will be nearer 5 than 4½ millions. At the moment the excess over the same period last season is 243,000 bales, and until an actual falling off begins to be apparent, therefore, we cannot but think it rash to speculate on anything under last season's total.

The London General Produce Markets are still unchanged. The weekly quotations for Metals show a decline of £2 per ton in Tile Copper and ⅛d. per lb. in Yellow Metal. Spelter is unchanged.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a marked decrease in strength, the Bullion being less by £1,000,000 and the Reserve of Notes by £812,500, while Bills Discounted have increased by £187,500, bringing the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities down from 54⅝ to 53⅛ per cent. Even this, however, is a relatively strong position, and the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bill is still 2 per cent., showing that there is little apprehension of dearer money in the immediate future.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has advanced ⅛ to ½ per cent, Fours being now quoted at 86¼ ; Fours-and-a-half at 86½ ; Fives-and-a-half at 89.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver at 55d. per oz., and private messages are irregular, some giving 55d. and others 55⅛d. per oz. Yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton brings £310,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold for Bombay ; £308,000 in Silver for Calcutta ; £5,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold for Madras, or £643,000 in all. This makes the amount of specie afloat for India from England only £1,292,000, and in all probability there will be something like £500,000 additional from Venice. This rate of imports, if continued for any length of time, cannot fail to have an effect on Exchange ; as making every allowance for the demand for China, our export trade is not on a scale to require such increased supplies of money. Silver no doubt looks comparatively much stronger than it did, but a great portion of this apparent strength is probably due to the enormous purchases for this side, and the moment this demand falls off we may look for the price beginning to recede. This may not come just yet, but imports cannot go on long at their present pace without accumulating funds here far in excess of our requirements, and once this becomes apparent, the reaction will be sharp.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning with a very firm appearance, and for a time the Banks seemed disposed to sell at slightly over yesterday's rates, especially for future delivery. This, however, brought out a number of buyers, and a large amount of Bank Paper was bought for delivery as far forward as March next on the basis of 1s. 9½d. per rupee for demand, and Private Paper being at the same time extremely scarce, a somewhat quieter feeling was apparent at the close, with decidedly more disposition to buy than sell. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 3-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight.	1s. 9¼d. to 9-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s. 9½d.	„
Documents 3 months' sight.	1s. 9½ to 9-16d.	„

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts at par ; for 60 days' sight we still quote 99½.

Government Paper is quiet but steady at previous figures :—Fours, Rs. 98¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99 ; Fives and a half, Rs. 101⅛.

The Share Market has been moderately active with considerable fluctuations in values. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. ; National Bank Rs. 1 per share lower. Colaba Land Co.'s shares have undergone a further decline of Rs. 5. In Spinning and Weaving Companies there has been a fair extent of business. Alexandra have declined Rs. 25 and Jewraz Balloo Rs. 5, while Flemings have advanced Rs. 5, Mazagons Rs. 5, and Madras United Rs. 10 per share.

Cotton to-day has been dull with only a limited business doing. Prices in some cases are Rs. 2 per candy lower, but with the rise which has taken place in Exchange, and the duller accounts from home, exporters have no inducement to operate. We quote :—

Old Dhollera	G. F. ready	...Rs. 184	per candy f.p.
„ „	F. G. F.	... „ 190	„
New „	F. G. F. Apr. dely	... „ 193	„
„ Omra	G. F. Feb. „	... „ 193	„
„ „	F. G. F. „	... „ 198	„
„ Hingunghaut, Best, Jan. „		... „ 227	„

Freights are quiet at £2 per ton by steamer for Liverpool, but the cargo offering is very limited. By sail there is still nothing doing.

Piece Goods are still quiet, and buyers are only operating sparingly. Prices are nominally unchanged, but, if anything, the tendency is easier. Local Yarns are still in strong demand at full rates.

Coals are in fair request at slightly lower prices. A large business is reported to have been done in Davison's West Hartley to arrive by steamer at Rs. 18½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	10½ xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	691½
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	550
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	104
Oriental Bank..........	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485 xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,350
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	..00	2,000	1,100	150 do	775
Albert Ginning Co........	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co..........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	500
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725
Berar Company	155	500	all	40 p.s.	400
Indian Press (New)..	1,000	350	all	42 do	215
Broach ... Co........	400	250	all	10 do	75
Ca... Cotton Co........	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
...ar Co................	500	1,880	all	170 do	600
Colaba Press Co........	500	300	all	15 do	180
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	352	1,000	all	180 do	790
East India Press Co....	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,625
Fort Press Co..........	300	500	all	35 do	260
French Press Co........	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	410
Imperial Press Co......					
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co............	3,125	400	350	25 do	280
Prince of W. Press......	120	..	1,500	250 do	700
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	50 do	450
Scinde Press Co........	400	850	750	67½ do	410
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	975
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 .s*	1,150
Alfred Mills Co........	250	1,000	1,000	1? .c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.......	500	2,500	all	.00*	2,500
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,500
Bombay United.........	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,170
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.........	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	130
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	870
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,050
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	550
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,900	2,000	all	..	1,100
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s	1,090
Great Eastern..........	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,240
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,105
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	760	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,095
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,085
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	980
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,000
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,170
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	30	..	37½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,315
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,360
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	345
National S. and W. Co. of India...............	950	1,000	all	..	950
...eriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	920
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.........	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	395
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	820
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,000
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	955
Do do. ½ Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	950
...ictoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	690

*Per Share for the half-year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 25th November, 1876.

Open 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,67,889	12	0
Merchandise..............................	5,18,071	0	0
Telegraph	1,019	0	0
Municipal Trains	407	8	0
Total Rs......	6,87,381	4	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles...... Total Rs......	4,85,387	5	6
Increase	2,01,993	14	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Lalla, 1,099 tons, Captain L. Vance, will sail today for Calcutta in ballast.

The ship Bulwark, 1,332 tons, Captain G. F. Seator, will sail today for Rangoon, in ballast.

The s. s. Vixen, 1080 tons, Captain O'D. 'keeffe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (Nov. 18th), with a general cargo.

The s. s. Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and seventy-five deck passengers.

The s.s. Harald Haarfager, 1,353 tons, Captain J. Heltberg, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Aden, Jeddah and Hoodlida with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Favorite, 940 tons, Captain R. Bentlick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (August 11th,) with a cargo of 1 451 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The Ship Sea Flower, 1,100 tons, Captain L Garrick, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Moulmein (September 18th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

The barque Einar Thambarskelver, 919 tons, Captain A. Meling, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool (August 7th), with a cargo of 1,400 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain

The ship Bride of Lorne, 1,323 tons, Captain G. Richardson, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Liverpool (July 18th), with a cargo of 1,904 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 101 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Janjeera. with a general cargo, and twenty-three deck passengers, She sailed yesterday for same ports with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Trevor, Mr. McCabe, and two hundred and ninety-seven deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Umballa, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Lieut. R. Robertson and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Baker and two servants, Staff Surg. A Colcquhn, Mr. Cumroodin and two friends, and fifty-six deck passengers.

The Ship Cashmere, 1,238 tons, Captain T. G. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields, (June 30th), with a cargo of 1,888 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain. During the voyage spoke the ship Warden Law from Zanzibar, bound to Mauritius, all well.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Captain G. N. Hector, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, (November 2nd), calling at King George's Sound, Galle and Colombo, with a cargo of 13 casks tallow, and 32 cases wine, and the following passengers :—From Sidney to Southampton—Mrs. Methven. From Sydney to Bombay.—Miss Mather, Mr. Bell, and two Misses Gordon. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mrs. G. D. Bruce, Mr. T. Lidbetter, Mrs. and two Misses Thom, Mr. Briscoe, Mr. and Mrs. Caine and son, Mrs. Sandfand, Mr. and Mrs. G. Loseby, and Mr. P. Willard and Company. From Melbourne to Suez.—Mr. Beamont. From Melbourne to Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Harty, four children and servant. From Wellington to Suez.—Captain and Mrs. Banner. From King George's Sound to Bombay.—Mr. Clifton. From Colombo.—Mr. G. W. Blair, servant and one native.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
30	Vingorla (s)	Sayers	Kurrachee, Nov 27.
	Sea Flower	Garrick	Moulmein, Sept 18.
	Einar Thambarskelver	Meling	Liverpool, Aug 7.
	Bride of Lorne	Richardson ..	Liverpool, July 18.
	Harald Haarfager (s)	Heltberg	Jeddah, Nov 16.
	Pehlwan (s)............	Ashton	Janjeera, Nov 30.
Dec. 1	Cashmere	Thomson	Shields, June 30.
	Favorite	Bentlick	Liverpool, Aug 11.
	Vixen (s)	O'keeffe	Calcutta, Nov 18.
	H M S Undaunted......	Fanshawe.....	Trincomali.
	Bangalore	Hector	Melbourne, Nov 2.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Australia (s)............	Bozzoni	Genoa, &c.
	Xenia	Reynolds	Calcutta.
	Helen	Norrie	Cochin.
	Emanuel	Nacoda	Tuticorin.
	Umballa	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Oorun (s)	Baker..........	Coast and Cutch.
	Pehlwan (s)............	Percy	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Bulwark, Seator, to Rangoon.
Ship Lalla, Vance to Calcutta.
Steamer Seine, Manning, London.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Cathay, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Khiva to China, &c.
Steamer Vingorla, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Harald Haarfager, to Aden and Jeddah, &c.
Ship Albert Ehrensward, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
27	Peshawur (s)	White	Southampton, Oct. 11.
	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Bombay, Nov. 16.
	Virginia Schillizzi (s)	Anderson	Madras, Nov. 23.
	Carisbrooke Castle......	Freeboby	Liverpool, July 22.
	Oriana	Guthrie	——, Aug. 27.
	Birker	Reynolds	Liverpool, Aug. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
27	Canara (s)	....	....
	Queen Victoria (s)..	....	....
	Sea Gull (s)..........	....	....
	Cathcart	....	....
	Marchioness of Londonderry..........	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Khandalla.—Eight natives, crew of a country boat, picked up at sea.

Per Peshawur.—From Southampton.—Miss Burne, Mrs. Cayley, and European female servant, Mr. and Mrs. Hannay infant and ayah, Miss Hughesdon, Mr. Percy, Mr. McPherson. Mr. Grimwood, Miss C. and Master Smith, Miss Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Grimley, infant and ayah, Miss McCullum, Mrs. and Miss Elliott and ayah, Mr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Keen, 2 infants and 2 ayahs, Mr. Vaillant, Mr. Booth, Mr. Niven Mr Nash, Miss Wilson, Miss Heckle, Mr. C Williams, Mrs. White and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Cane and son, Mr. Hill, Mr. Wilkinson's ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, and Mr. Clifford. From Venice.—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Grenhill, Mr. Vincent, and Mr. Gladstone. From Brindisi.—Mrs. Fulford, and Lieut. Stevens. From Suez.—2 Natives. From Galle.—Mr. Jordans, Mr. Duttie, and 2 natives. From Madras.—Mr. King, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Huveber, Mr. and Dr. Bags, Dr. Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. Beatley, B. Graham Cauder, and 2 servants, Capt. Krokstedt, 9 natives, and Mr. Vincent's servant.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Fidker.—Achilles in Lat. 39 S., Long. 5-30 E.

By Carisbrooke Castle.—20th November, Callirhoe in Lat 18° N., Long. 2?-51E.

By Khandalla.—19th November, off Trevandrum, passed the Brig Adrienne of Aberystwith, bound North 20th November, at 7 a. m., Steamer Penang bound to Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS—December 1.

From Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s,—1 cask lead pipe and 7 bags corks, Rogers and Co.

From London.

Nepaul s,—25 cases gin, C. Bounevialle and Co.

Suez s,—5 cases brandy. David Sassoon and Co ; 50 casks cements. E. R. M dy ; 35 drums linseed oil, Allibhoy Bapoojee ; 35 kegs shot, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthuckey ; 25 runlets tar, Currimbhoy Moosajee ; 3,314 bars, Leakmanjee Ebramjee.

Naples s,—1 drum and 1 barrel linseed oil, Ebramjee Peerkhan Sir John Lawrence s,—10 cases maderia wine, Rmington & Co.

From Gibraltar.

Mirzapore s, — 2 qr. casks sherry wine, Rogers and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s, 1 qr. cask brandy, Rogers and Co.

For Genoa.

Australia s, 200 cases brandy. Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomrigur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 1.

For Liverpool.

Trinacria s—171½ cwts coir yarn, Topun Enderjee ; 47 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co ; 25 bales wool, Sallaymahomed Goolamhooseen ; 29 bales wool, Heeranund Kheldass ; 27 bales wool, Nundram Bojraj ; 31 bales wool, Premjee Persj ; 27 bales wool, Volkart Brothers, 110 cwts myrabollams, Nanjee Heerjee ; 135 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 34 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 375 cwts wheat, Bhimjee Canjee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For London.

Nepaul s—60 cases olibanum, Lalljeebhoy Ludha ; 10 cases mother of pearl shells, and 10 cases gun, Mooljeebhoy Gungajee ; 22 cases gun, 4 cases chundroose, 20 packages cloves and 13 cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Hassumbhoy ; 1 bale skins, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmall ; 6 cases skins and 38 bales hides, Hassum Woomer ; 5 bales hides, Cassum Farnamed ; 10 bales hides and skins, Cummurally Jewajee.

For Marseilles.

Wickham s—250 casks cocoanut oil, Ralli Brothers ; 250 cwt wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Cathay s—463 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

For Malta.

Nepaul s—125 cwts myrabollams, Anderson and Co.

For Venice.

Cathay s—749 packages coffee, P and O S N Co.

For Trieste.

Cathay s—200 bales jute, 1063 packages coffee, P and O S N Co.

For Hongkong.

Khiva s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 50 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·935
Temperature of the Air........................	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer........................	70·2
Dew Point	66·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·669
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)......	83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	72·1
General Direction of wind.........ENE, NE, ENE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours......................	236

HIGH COURT.—2nd December.

(Before the Honourable the Acting Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Melville.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

545-71—Tyabji and Sayani—Mahas okram Heemutram vs Pragjee Morarjee—Mooljee and Bomonjee.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

405-76—Muljee and B—Halimabai widow and others vs Dhunjibhoy Framjee Patell—Mr. Bicknell.

430-76—In person—Radhabai, widow vs Cassinath Dadajee.

431-76—Mr Fletcher—Rehimabai, widow vs Guja, woman and another.

432-76—In person—Jeewan Pudman vs Khalleckdina Khulfanbhoy—A Framjee.

487-76—Chalk and Turner—Morarjee Ookerda and others vs Jaitha Bharmull and another—Balkrishna and Bhugwandass.

489-76—In person—Chand Beebee vs Shaik Adum bin &c and another—In person.

526-76—In person—Borum Sab vs Shahaboodin bin Shack &c.

492-76—Crawford and Boevey—Soonderjee Jadowjee and another vs Navibai widow—Shapoorjie, and T.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

670 72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mulla Isahbai, &c. vs Dayal Rattonsi and others—Fletcher and Smith.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 30.

Grierson, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Bryden, Surg-Major, Bengal M D, from furlough, from England.

Hume,-Lieut Col, Bombay 55th Regt, from leave from Aden.

Bartram, Lieut Bengal R E, from leave, from England.

Stokes, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty, from Bangalore.

December 1st.

Campbell, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Dera Ghazee Khan,

Mckinnon, Dy Surg-Genl, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES—November 30.

Wapshare, Lieut, Bombay 1st Grenadiers N I, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

December 1st.

Graham, Surg-Major Bengal, Assay Master Bombay, on furlough, to England.

Robertson, Lieut, Bombay R A. to rejoin, to Jacobabad.

Beville, Col, Bombay 1st Beloochees from leave.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, November 28.)

Public Department.

Surgn S B Hunt, Surgn of the 4th Dist, Presidency, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate to proceed to the Shervaroys and Bangalore.

Surgn James Smith, Civil Surgn Vizagapatam, is granted subsidiary leave, not exceeding thirty days, on return from furlough.

Surgn John North, Acting Zillah Surgn, Coimbatore, to be Zillah Surgn and Supt of the Dist Jail, Berhampore.

Admission into the service—Mr Edward Sidney Laffan is admitted as a Member of the Madras Civil Service from the 22nd Nov 1876, the date of his arrival at Madras.

The services of Surgn Maj C J Rogers are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept with effect from the 21st Nov 1876, the date on which Surgn Maj Ogg was appointed to the civil medical charge of Coimbatore.

The services of Surgn Mark Robinson, Actg Zillah Surgn and Supt of Jail, Mangalore, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept from date of being relieved by Surgn Maj Gamack.

Judicial Department.

Maj Thomas Key Guthrie, Supt of Police, 3rd grade, Coimbatore, to act as Supt of Police, 2nd grade, during the employment of Capt C L Highmoor on other duty or until further orders.

Maj Charles Chase Morris, Asst Supt of Police, Godavery Dist, to act as Supt of Police, Godavery Dist, during the employment of Capt C A Porteous on special duty or until further orders.

Under Sec 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr H Wigram, Offg Session Judge of South Malabar, is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

Under Sect 37 of the Colde of Criminal Procedure, Mr C E Plunkett, Depty Collr in charge of the Salt Dept, Nellore, is appointed, as a special temporary measure, to be a Mag of the 1st class, and to exercise the powers conferred on Mags of that class by Notification of 1st Jany 1876.

Under Sect 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the undermentioned Officers are appointed to be Mags of the 2nd class, and to exercise the powers conferred on Mags of that class by Notification of 1st Jany 1873 :—

Mr W M Thorburn, Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Dist of Kurnool.

Educational Department.

Mr Henry Fortey, assumed charge of the office of the Inspr of Schools, Second Div, from Mr J Bradshaw on the forenoon of the 14th inst.

Marine Department.

Mr T H Baker, in charge of Govt Steam Barges, to be Master Attendant at Paumben, vice Mr Daviot, deceased.

Political Department.

Lt Col F H Tyrrell, to be in charge of the Camp of Madras Native Chiefs at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi ; and Lt Col A F F Bloomfied to be attached to the Dept of the Foreign Secy, Govt of India, for Madras duties on the same occasion.

Lt Col F H Tyrrell, Govt Agent at Chepauk, Madras, has passed the Degree of Honor Test in Persian.

Revenue Department.

Mr Herbert Frederick Clogstoun, is appointed to the Dist of Kurnool temporarily, for employment under the Collr on the State Relief Works.

Mr Charles Falkiner MacCartie, to act as a Special Asst in Cuddapah for special duty. This cancels Mr Spencer's appointment.

Mr W C H Sharkey, Depy Collr, 4th class, to act as Depy Collr on special Duty for Relief Works in the Bellary Dist under the Sub Collr, to join.

Capt G S Keith, 21st Regt N I, to assist the Collr of Bellary in the charge of State Relief Works in that Dist.

Mr Edward Sidney Laffan to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Tanjore.

The appointments notified in the "Fort St George Gazette," dated 21st Nov 1876, page 130, of Mr Henry Richard Farmer to act "as special Asst in charge of Relief Works, Nellore ;" of Mr Robert Sewell to act "as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag to Kurnool, during the employment of Mr Farmer on other duty and of Mr George William Fawcett to act "as Head Asst to the Collr and Maj of the Kistna Dist, during the employment of Mr Sewell on other duty," are cancelled.

Military Department.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Col T Gillian, S C, Controller of Mily Accounts ; Col D S Barlow, S C, Inspector-Gen of Police in Oudh ; Lt-Col R G F Henegan, R A, Supt Gun Carriage Factory, Fateghr Lt-Col A J Hows Infantry ; Capt S C Clarke, Royal (Madras) Engrs ; Capt H G Pritchard, S C, Examiner of Ordnance Accounts ; and Capt O M Bradshaw, S C Qr mr 20th Regt N I.—Arrival at Bombay on the 16th Nov 1876.

The services of Lt-Col A F F Bloomfield, S C, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Political Dept.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Capt H W Hastings, S C, Supt of Encumbered Estates Oudh, on furlough on private affairs for one year, under the Regulation of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

With reference to the G O issued by the Govt of Bombay, No 740, dated 9th Nov 1876, permitting Surgn C Lloyd, M D, in medical charge of the 31st Regt Lt Infy, to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, that Officer is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for 18 months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking from Bombay.

With reference to G O issued by the Govt of Bombay No 741, dated 10th Nov 1876, permitting Surgn S L Dobie, Indian Medl Dept, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that Officer is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking from Bombay.

The services of Surgn A H Leapingwell, Indian Medical Dept, are placed at the disposal of of the Chief Commr, British Burmah.

Col H A Hare, S C, Comdt 21st Regt N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary susidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Lt-Col A H Cooke, S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 32nd Regt N I arrived at Madras on the 23rd Nov 1876.

Surgn J Smith, Civil Surgn, Vizagpatam, is granted an extension of his leave to Europe for two days, to enable him to rejoin.

His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Col A R Clephane, S C to be Depy Adjt-Genl from the 3rd Dec 1876, vice Col Longcroft, who vacates on completion of five years' tenure.

The following alterations of rank and promotion are made subject to H M's approval :—

Cavy—Lt Col H E Power, S C, to take rank from 26th Nov 1875, vice Vine, promoted.

7th Lt Cavy—Maj (Bt Lt Col) Robert Caulfeild (since retired), to take rank from 26th Nov 1875, vice Vine, promoted.

Cavy—Lt Col G A Phillips, S C, to take rank from 26th Nov 1875, vice Power, promoted and removed.

5th Lt Cavy—Maj C H Abdy (Lt Col in S C), to take rank from 6th Nov 1875, vice Power, promoted and removed.

Cavy—Lt Col Edward Melville Lawford, to take rank from 26th Nov 1875, vice Phillips, promoted and removed.

4th Lt Cavy—Maj William James Morris, to take rank from 26th Nov 1875, vice Phillips, promoted and removed.

Capt J N Maclean (Lt Col in S C) to have the position of Maj in the Cadre of the 7th Lt Cavy, from the 16th Dec 1875, vice Caulfeild, retired.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Lt-Col A J Bruce, S C arrived at Madras on the 23rd Nov 1876.

The services of Capt G C Keith, 1st Wing Subn, 21st Regt N I, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Revenue Dept, for employment on relief works.

H Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment on His Grace's Personal Staff :—

Lt Richard Garth, 14th (King's) Hussars, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp.

Conductor J Bing, of the Ordnance Dept is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate for one year, under the Regulations of 1854, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay.

Lt-Col F H Tyrrell, Govt Agent at Chepauk, Madras Presidency, passed the prescribed examination in Persian under the test for a Degree of Honor on the 14th inst.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m., the following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 2 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 4 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, has been abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office has been established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office: Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office: Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 p.m.	3 p.m.	3 p.m.	6-25 p.m.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 p.m.	12 noon.	11-30 a.m.	1-55 p.m.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	7-30 p.m.	4 p.m.	5-30	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee and Rutnagherry	10 a.m.	4 p.m. of previous day.	8-30 a.m.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, Urun and Panwel	5-30 a.m.	Do.	5-30 p.m. of previous day.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GLEE SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1876.

TO COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK p.m.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

Glee	Up, Brothers, up	Calkin.
Solo Baritone	Colli Nativi	Arditi.
Solo Soprano	I love my love	Mackay.
Glee	Farewell to the Forest	Mendelssohn.
Solo Soprano	Guinevere	Sullivan.
Duet Soprano and Baritone............	Dite alla Giovine (Traviata).	Verdi.

Part II.

Organ	March Undine..................	Benedict.
Solo Soprano	Esmeralda	Levey.
Duet Soprano and Baritone	Qual Voce (Trovatore)........	Verdi.
Solo Soprano	With Chorus and Organ, "Nazareth".....................	Gounod.
Glee	Take care, take care...........	Bartholomew.

Conductor—J. LOCKE GRAY.

The Piano used on this occasion is Soundy & Co.'s Harmonichord, Tickets, Rs. 4 and 2, can be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, where a Plan of the Hall may be seen.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that his Representative, Mr. BETTS, with a most complete assortment of his

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

will visit the following stations about the dates mentioned and return to Bombay early in December :—

BARODA, 16th November.
AHMEDABAD, 23rd „
SURAT, 1st December.

During his present visit to Bombay Mr. BETTS may be consulted at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where letters should be addressed.

MR. E. M. WALTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PARTRIDGE—BUTT—November 28th, at Byculla Church, Bombay, by the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, assisted by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, William Peyton Partridge, Surgeon Major, Bombay Army, to Harriette Maria, eldest child of the late Robert James Butt, Esq., of London.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAY—November 20th, at Tezpore, Central Assam, the wife of Lieutenant M. A. Gray, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

GRAY—November 16th, at Cinnamara, Jorehaut, Assam, the wife of Edward Gray, M. B., C. M., Medical Officer to the Jorehaut Tea Co., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RABAN—BAKER—November 22nd, at Shillong, Herbert, eldest son of Major-General Herbert Raban, Bengal Retired List, to Annie Mildred, daughter of the late Arthur Baker, Esq., and niece of Major S. T. Trevor, R. E.

DEATH.

MILMAN.—November 27th, at Chandernagore, of bronchitis, Catherine Adelaide Milman, aged 4 years, 6 months, and few days.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1876.

It requires some familiarity with telegraphic shorthand to decipher the meaning of Reuter's political despatches. We cannot, for instance, get any clear notion of the new position taken up by Russia from a first or even a second reading of the telegram published in our issue of yesterday. We had already learnt that Prince Gortschakoff bad favourably put on record a declaration of Russia's unwillingness to raise the question of who shall be the future lord of Constantinople ; and now it seems as if the Russian Foreign Office had determined to abandon the Bulgarians. We are told that the St. Petersburgh *Gazette* says, "Russia will not "make the occupation of Bulgaria the prin"cipal demand at the Conference, but will re"ject the Turkish Constitution, and insist "on the autonomy of *the insurgent provinces* "being guaranteed. Their occupation is the "only effectual guarantee for this being carried "out. Russia would prefer a joint occupation "of *the provinces*, but, failing in obtaining "this, she will occupy them alone." We may fairly infer, from the wording of this message, that Russia now limits her demands to the recognition of the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is content to leave Bulgarian to be dealt with hereafter. Europe will hardly be hoodwinked now by such a pretence of moderation. Nobody supposed that the Russians would formally submit to the Conference a proposal for the dissolution of the Turkish Empire; and if the Russian press exaggerated in the first instance the expectations of the Czar's Government, this was only done with the politic purpose of framing a programme with a large margin for retrenchments. It will be remembered that three months ago, when Russia, flattered by the publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet into the belief that she might at last "grasp the skirts of happy "chance" and achieve her destiny, proposed to Austria the joint occupation of the insurgent provinces, Russia did not ask that Bulgaria also might be occupied. Her modified demands of to-day are therefore only those which she made in those days to Austria, and which Lord Derby indignantly refused to agree to. We cannot believe that Lord Salisbury is now instructed to concede, for the sake of peace, the principle of joint occupation of Turkish territory. The Turks themselves would never sanction such an occupation ; and any resolution sanctioning it which might be passed by a Conference could only lead to a partition of the Turkish Empire at the conclusion of a long war. Since war must come in any case, it is better for England to save her honour and fight at once, instead of accepting an arrangement with Russia, which—though it may suit the views of such a philosopher as Mr. Thomas Carlyle, who has consistently preached all his life the gospel that might is right—has hitherto been rejected with scorn and loathing by all honourable English statesmen.

A striking commentary on the unsatisfactory condition into which the officering of the Native Army has of late years been allowed to drift is afforded in a memorandum written by Colonel Dillon, the Military Secretary to the late Commander-in Chief of India, which has been published at Simla. We do not know whether this little pamphlet was originally published with the view of private circulation, but as a copy has been sent to us with permission to make any use we like of the same, we shall take the liberty of making a few extracts therefrom, as we conceive that there cannot at the present moment be a more important subject of public interest than the organization of the Native Army ; and it is well that the views which guided Lord Napier of Magdala in his distribution of patronage should be made known as widely as possible. It appears that when his Lordship assumed command of the Indian army, he invited officers commanding native regiments to communicate unreservedly with him through his Military Secretary on all matters connected with the efficiency of their regiments, and in the replies elicited, no point was more strongly insisted on than the evils resulting from the constant change of officers from one regiment to another. One officer wrote to say "that seventy-five officers had been appointed to his regiment in the space of ten years, his complement being the same—seven." Another asked to be pardoned "if he "described the system as 'cursed'; for whilst his "full complement of officers was but seven, up"wards of sixty had been passed through his "regiment in a comparatively short space of "time." Many other replies of a similar nature were received, and the fact was established beyond a doubt, that "those "who best knew the Native Army, and served "with it, held most strongly to the opinion "that a frequent change of officers is most "injurious to the contentment and well-being "of native soldiers individually or collectively." Not only is this constant shifting of officers, which Lord Napier found so prevalent, injurious to the native ranks, but it is fraught with almost worse results so far as the European officers are concerned. A system, or rather want of system, under which officers are liable at a moment's notice to be continually changed from one regiment to another, naturally leads to a cessation of all identity of interests between officers and their regiments ; and, furthermore, it necessarily crushes the zeal and *esprit de corps* of all the best officers in the service. No man feels safe, and on a vacancy occurring in any regiment, the probabilities are, that instead of the step being given in the corps to a man who has perhaps served with it for years, some outsider from another regiment, or more probably still, who has been absent from regimental duty for years, drawing large pay for doing non-military work is thrust into the vacant appointment. The evils of such a system, which has been truly styled "cursed," were so apparent, that Lord Napier at once determined to abolish it, and though the process from existing complications was necessarily a tardy one, it cannot be denied that he did all in his power to re-establish that permanent connection between officers and men so important in all armies, but which in the Native Army may be said to be the very backbone of its existence. Lord Napier's preference for regimental position to mere army rank was no doubt a severe blow to many amiable old gentlemen who had been brought up to believe that competence for command was only to be found with declining years ; but his Lordship's ideas were carried out nevertheless, and it is a matter of fact that Captains and Majors were when qualified appointed to the command of regiments in all cases where long and uninterrupted service had clearly established their claims, whilst full blown Colonels who had no such title were left out in the cold till vacancies should occur in their own regiments. This policy was, with very few exceptions, carried out on the Bengal side during Lord Napier's tenure of office, and in the memorandum to which we have referred the considerations which guided him in making appointments are clearly set forth at full length, the essence of that system of patronage which found so much favour in his Lordship's eyes being, to "give every reasonable hope to officers if "found fit *of advancement in their own regiments.* There can be no possible doubt in the eyes of any man who is not absolutely insane on the rights of senility, that the system of promotion in regiments is the only true system, and that no other will ever be found to work smoothly in practice. Can any man be expected to be zealous in the performance of his duty when he knows that no amount of zeal and energy can in any way affect his promotion in his regiment, and that when a vacancy occurs, an outsider may be brought in to reap the benefit of his labours? Can he be expected to take the slightest interest in the well-doing and contentment of his men when he feels he is only a bird of passage—here to-day and off 500 miles in another direction to-morrow—is it likely that he will take the trouble to make himself familiar, even with the names of his men, much less with their character and various qualifications, when he is only serving with a particular regiment for the sake of drawing the Staff salary attached to the appointment, and is daily looking out for a vacancy in some other corps, the reversion of which has been long since promised ? An officer's position in a regiment should be such that there could be no dispute to his title ; it should in no way be affected by any promises which may have been made to others by those who have the distribution of army patronage ; it should be secure to him whether he is present in this country, or absent on furlough ; whether he has interest in high quarters, or whether he has none ; whether he is married, or whether he is single ; he should never be transferred to another corps except when he solicits an exchange at his own request, nor should he ever be superseded in it, save for the one cause—incompetence—and when this disqualifies him, he should be removed to the half-pay list, and the step should be given *to the next senior man in the regiment*, and on no account should such a contingency be made the pretext for introducing an outsider ; for what is this but punishing one man for the sins of another ! Bad as it is for an officer to be superseded by an outsider from another regiment, it is nothing in comparison with that scandalous system of bringing in men from Civil employ as second in-commands and commandants who have not done a day's regimental duty for years. Can anything more calculated to stir up ill-blood, more destructive of all feeling of *esprit de corps*, more grossly unjust to the regimental officers, and in every way more prejudicial to the interests of the service be conceived than the system of superseding officers who have for years and years borne the heat and burden of the day with their own regiments, to make way for others, who gave up military employment almost immediately after entering the service for the purpose of feathering their nests as civilians ? Such officers have no claims whatever, even to the title of soldiers, save that acquired under the extraordinary system in force in the Indian service under which they get army rank for doing the work of a civilian. What does Lord Napier think of the rights of outsiders ? The pamphlet shall speak for itself. "As a rule "Lord Napier considers the claims of officers "who have continuously served with their re"giments, or who have been with them for long "periods, *superior* to those of officers who have "voluntarily forfeited their regimental position, "seeking for other employment, *even though* "*these latter may be senior in army rank.*" We go even further than this, and would substitute invariably for the words "as a rule." It really would be positively ludicrous, were it not productive of such evil results, that men, simply because they happen to have army rank, though they have scarcely done any regimental duty whatever, and are in no way soldiers, should claim employment in their regiment, when from age or other circumstances they are incapacitated for further Civil employ, and yet that that is the case is too well known to render any assertion of the fact necessary. Policemen, Cotton Inspectors, Pension Paymasters, Bazaar Masters—we beg their pardon Cantonment Magistrates—men in the Public Works Department, Commissariat officers—it matters not in what branch of the service they have passed their lives—they are all fit for regimental duty and not mere suppliants for appointments only, but claimants with undisputed title, fit for either the mounted branch or the line ; but if you ask their speciality, then perhaps their figure, seat on horseback, and knowledge of horse-flesh, decidedly stamp them *par excellence* as Cavalry officers ! The matter, however, is beyond a joke, and it is really high time that something should be done to put an end to the poaching propensities of these quasi-military gentlemen ; for officers whose services are worth having cannot be expected to take any interest in their duties if they are not protected from supersession by outsiders. The remedy is simple, and merely consists in the adoption of a system of promotion in regiments. Every officer should receive his promotion in that regiment with which he has served the longest, and to the appointments on which he has the greatest claims, and men should not be shifted from regiment to regiment merely because of seniority in army rank. As for outsiders *in Civil employ*, there should only be the one answer, that of the bridegroom to the foolish virgins, "I know you not," and it should be given to all alike without partiality, favour or affection. They left their regiment of their own free will to suit their own convenience, and they have no right whatever to return after a long absence, also to suit their convenience, and to take the bread out of the mouths of their juniors. Indian army reorganization is a problem containing many knotty points, but none is of more importance than the placing of the promotion of the European officers on a proper footing. With promotion assured on just and consistent principles, the good will and contentment of officers may be secured; but under a system where no man knows where he is, or when he is to be superseded, nothing better than a mere perfunctory discharge of duty can be expected.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAG SHIP UNDAUNTED.

Yesterday morning, H. M. S. Undaunted, the flag ship of Rear Admiral Macdonald, arrived in Bombay harbour from Trincomalee. As the Undaunted steamed to her moorings, she fired a salute, which was answered from the land battery, and also from H. M. S. Thetis, at present in the harbour.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 10th November.

The Board of Trade returns for October are again what they have been for so many months, unfavourable. The total declared value of the exports was £17,760,462 against £18,422,544 in October 1875, and £21,918,528 in October 1874. For the ten months the totals are, £202,859,436 ; £187,788,138 ; and £168,795,709—in 1874, 1875, and 1876 respectively. As before, the falling off is chiefly in values, and in metals more than textiles, but many of these latter, such as woollens and linens, have also fallen off. In cotton goods and yarn there is an increase. The total export of yarn for the ten months of this year was 190,253,900 lbs. against 179,425,300 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1875, and 183,673,250 lbs. in the ten months of 1874. Of piece goods the quantity was 3,067,424,200 yards in the last ten months, against 2,960,951,500 yards in the corresponding period of 1875, and 3,039,744,173 yards in the same period of 1874. The proportions to Bombay last month were as follows:—yarn, 534,100 lbs. against 511,800 lbs in October 1875 and 979 500 lbs. in October 1874 ; piece goods, 40,186,800 yards last month against 31,346,700 yards in October 1875, and 40,705,300 yards in October 1874. The imports of produce, on the other hand, continue quite on a par with the last two years, which would show either that we have larger accumulated stocks of certain goods than usual, or that we are consuming as freely as ever and, in fact, living, so far, on our capital. The import of cotton from British India last month was 208,810 cwts. against 322,639 cwts. in October 1875 and 300,882 cwts. in October 1874. In all these figures there is nothing to show the revival of trade which some are hoping for and indeed profess to believe has already commenced. I see in the Calcutta advices just to hand heavy complaints as to the large scale of shipments from this side to the Bengal market, which are still going on, and the difficulty of effecting sales. This is the kind of thing which swells our exports and prevents the real depression of trade from being fully seen on the face of official returns. Hearing such complaints, one has always an unpleasant impression that a sudden diminution in our export trade is as likely to come at any moment as a revival, if that trade is to become profitable.

With all this I am bound to admit that there are one or two favourable symptoms at present which show that improvement has commenced at least in one or two quarters. Take, for instance, wool. The last series of sales here, which began on the 31st ultimo, and will probably close about the 4th December, is now passing off with extraordinary success to sellers. The prices of all colonial wools have already within the ten days recovered all the loss in May and July last and may now be considered on a par with those ruling in February. The explanation most accepted by the trade is that an expansion of business in the wool consuming districts of Europe, to an extent unlooked for by most of those largely interested, has taken place, which has led to an almost complete clearance of the then existing heavy stocks of the raw material. Consumers are, in fact, all short of stock. The attendance at these sales of both home and foreign buyers is therefore greater than ever the brokers say : competition has increased as the sales have progressed, and from the most depressed period of the summer sales, on qualities then most neglected, the advance in value now is very great indeed, amounting to quite 3d. per lb. on Australian and New Zealand washed fleece and scoured, and 1½ to 2d. on Cape and Natal fleece and scoured. It is true that manufacturers may not for some time obtain prices which will remunerate them for this advance in the raw material, but they must have felt tolerably confident on the point before they paid such prices, and besides the animation of one branch of trade is apt to prove contagious, and to encourage others to venture something on the chances of the yet unknown future. Again, the Mincing Lane markets are just now much more lively. Sugar is in strong demand and has risen considerably during the week, being now eight shillings per cwt. above the lowest price a few months ago. So are some spices. Metals, too, are firmer, although it is rather copper and tin that have risen than iron. Of cotton, I have spoken before, but have to report further buoyancy this week at Liverpool, with large sales, and prices all round fully ½ higher. Dhollera is now quite 5⅛, and the firmness is remarkable. At Manchester they seem to have the idea that the present "spurt" will not be lasting, but so they have thought for some time and still it continues. The great source of strength to cotton still is the prospect of a shorter crop in the United States, and of a greater demand for the staple, not only there but all over Europe. It is also, however, curious that the Presidential election in America has done good to cotton. New York prices have responded to each improvement in the prospects of Mr. Tilden by a rise, and now that he is elected, the tone is most encouraging. The Americans have an idea that the condition of the Southern States (and therefore their trade) will greatly benefit by a Democratic Presidency, and business men generally are not sorry that there will be less chance now of a too rapid contraction of the currency. Anyhow it is somewhat remarkable that the sympathies of commercial men have been largely on the Democratic side in the States under the idea that this election may prove the turning-point in a long period of financial prostration.

The threatened lock-out in North and North-East Lancashire is at last exciting here the attention it deserves, but as the time approaches for a decision, the prospect of an unfavourable issue becomes less gloomy. The operatives seem to have realized the hopelessness of a struggle on the particular conditions they have laid down, and the firm attitude of the masters is having the effect it always has. Moreover, the latter have timed their resistance very skilfully, and have benefited by the bungling strategy of the men. These have so managed as to deprive themselves of the sympathy and help of an immense proportion of their fellow operatives—namely, the weavers who, having no quarrel with the masters, would, nevertheless, be thrown out of work by thousands if spinning were to be seriously reduced. In fact, even the spinners themselves are far from united, many of them thinking it injudicious to begin the fight just on the eve of what promises to be a severe winter. The tradespeople of course are dead against it. So the public feeling of the district is on the side of the masters who, seeing their advantage, are pressing it with unexpected unanimity. To every excuse by the Operatives' Association or request for a conference on the disputed points, the employers reply by insisting as a *sine qua non* on the "immediate cessation of the partial strike which had already been commenced at Blackburn and on the return of the men to work unconditionally." The Unions began this contest with the old idea of beating the factory owners in detail, and the masters, perceiving this clearly enough, have for once taken the bull by the horns and told the men plainly enough that they will have to fight not one or two millowners but the whole trade combined against them. The consequence is that at the adjourned meeting of the Operatives' Association which is to be held at Manchester early next week it is quite anticipated the men will unconditionally surrender with the best grace they can assume. If they do not, there will be no surrender by the masters.

The half-yearly report of the Bombay Gas Company has been issued and is favourable, although great complaints are made of the "unprecedentedly low" rates of exchange ruling during the six months. The loss from this circumstance has been no less than £5,537. The directors' debit profit and loss account with £1,500 of this, and exchange equalisation account with £1,462, writing off also from the reserve £2,575, and leaving £1,000 to debit of exchange account to be dealt with at the close of the current half-year during which no remittances will be required from India. The net profit for the half-year ending June 30th last is £11,752 12-1. A dividend of 3½ per cent. is declared payable on and after the 1st December next, and £379-15-6 is carried forward.

The exchanges are again up this week, and silver is higher, being 54d. per ounce. Looking to the present state of the produce markets, particularly as regards three of the chief products of India, viz :—cotton, sugar and wool, the exchanges are much more likely to go on rising than to fall—an opinion which in its turn tends to put shippers of goods from this side in better spirits. For the moment, however, purchases at Manchester are almost suspended owing to the excitement in the cotton market and the continued advance in prices at Liverpool. Spinners and manufacturers hesitate about giving quotations in cases where the production is already well under contract. On the other hand, buyers are not prepared to go on purchasing goods at anything like the prices which would be required to cover the advance in cotton and yarn. There is a little business in such descriptions of cloth as have previously been neglected, and some increase in price is in most cases obtainable, but it is quite incommensurate with the advance in the raw material. The quotations of yarns for home consumption are now so high that the rise has quite put a stop to business. I believe the excitement in cotton at Liverpool to be a little overdone, being based on a miscalculation as to the American crop. I observe in a Manchester paper a letter calling attention to a circular issued last year by Messrs. Smith, Edwards and Co., in which the coming American crop then was estimated at 4,100,000 bales, which turned out to be just 567,000 bales under the actual result ! To all appearance, similar blunders will be made this year.

As the courts have recommenced their sittings some of the commercial scandals which had dropped out of sight are coming to the surface again. The case of Twycross versus Grant, in which, your readers may remember, some of the City editors were charged with corruption, comes on in ten days. Another of a different stamp has just turned up, being an action against the *Times* by the promoter of a loan for the City of Bucharest which was assailed in the leading journal's City article. The promoter complains that he thereby lost the market and had to return his subscriptions. Whether he will succeed in his suit I do not know, but it is instructive to notice that the attacks on these new schemes with which the *Times* for some time abounded under the City editor who followed Sampson, have now entirely ceased.

Sampson's will has been proved, and the personalty sworn under £60,000 which is not excessive for a man who for nearly thirty years without a pause influenced City matters so powerfully. The stories about his enormous gains from corruption are thus shown to be greatly exaggerated.

All the talk in the City to-day is about the Premier's speech last night at the Guildhall, which is strongly pro-Turkish and in one sense menacing while really reassuring. The random hysterics of the *Times* and *Daily News*, which were not in the secret, are something painful to witness.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, 1st Nov.

The probabilities in favour of peace or war change from one day to another ; only two days ago it was believed the tide had set in favour of peace, and a feeling of greater security began to prevail. The blandishments bestowed by General Ignatieff on the Ottoman ministers, and the pains he took to persuade them to include in the articles of their political creed a blind confidence in the sincerity of Russia's friendly intentions towards Turkey, were construed into a sign that Russian policy was about to take a retrograde movement, and that on General Ignatieff had devolved the task of effecting a graceful retreat out of the situation, created by the ambitious aims of Russia. On the part of the Turks, great efforts have been made to conciliate the General ; the local journals were instructed to deal tenderly with him, to refrain from criticism of his acts, and in every way to avoid giving offence to Russia in their columns. On one point, however, the Turkish Government had made a determined stand ; it refused to accept the unconditional six weeks' armistice asked by Russia, but proposed instead an armistice of two months, to be renewed, if necessary, at the expiration of the term. This decision was taken after long and repeated deliberations between the Sultan and his ministers, and was at last officially communicated to the representatives of the Powers yesterday. On receiving the final answer of the Porte, the Russian Ambassador immediately changed tactics and dropped the rôle of the good-natured friend. In the afternoon of yesterday he sent to inform the Grand Vizier, in no measured terms, through the Embassy dragoman, that the decision of the Porte must be re-considered, and that he refused to entertain any proposals differing from those already made by Russia ; he insisted on the immediate and unconditional acceptance of the six weeks' armistice, and allowed the Turkish Government forty-eight hours in which to make up its mind and accede to his demands. The Turkish Ministry met once more in Council, and—even the patient endurance of the Turk has an end—the result of the sitting was a firmer determination to grant no further concessions and to send at once a decided refusal of General Ignatieff's ultimatum. Meanwhile the report quickly spread in the place that the Russian Ambassador meant mischief ; in a moment the newly born hopes of peace dissolved into air, the funds rapidly dropped, and the panic became general. Persons well acquainted with the movements of the Russian Embassy circulated alarming reports that the Ambassador with all his staff was preparing for a departure. These reports proved to be no idle rumours ; the archives and plate of the Russian had been removed on board the Taman, the Russian Government despatch boat. The General's private effects and those of his staff were shipped to-day for Odessa, and to morrow the General threatens to leave Constantinople. His departure will be regretted by none ; he is hated by Turks and Christians alike ; and to him is attributed most of the pernicious measures of the reign of Abdul Aziz which have well nigh brought about the ruin of the Empire and have occasioned such terrible desolation to its peoples. I have been told on good authority that in his private audiences with Abdul Aziz, in order to ingratiate himself with the Sultan, the General approached that sovereign in the attitude—enforced by Court etiquette only on the Sultan's subject—of a suppliant, the head bowed low and the arms crossed on the bosom. On these occasions, Abdul Aziz would enquire of the General, "How many ships have you got in the Black Sea?" "We," replied the General, "have none ; what need have we of ships of war so long as we can depend on the protection of your Majesty's powerful fleet ?" The Sultan, highly flattered at this frank admission of his superiority, felt all the better disposed to lend a willing ear to the disinterested advice of his humble friend.

The star of the Ottomans continues to be in the ascendant in the field. The victory of the 19th of October was followed by several days' hard fighting, in the course of which the Turks steadily advanced, driving the Servians before them. Notwithstanding the formidable fortifications erected during the armistice, the Servians have been unable to hold their positions around Alexinatz, and at last has come the culminating triumph of the Turks, the winning of the long-contested prize. Alexinatz was carried by assault on the 30th of October ; many thousand prisoners as well as depôts of provisions, clothing and arms, fell into the hands of the victors ; Tchernaieff with the remainder of his army fled towards Deligrad pursued by the Ottoman troops. Later intelligence has brought the news of the taking also of Deligrad, but details are wanting. Hitherto the victories of the Turks had borne no results. The Turkish commanders had remained content to keep the positions they had won, and these offensive movements had been made at long intervals. It was believed the Turks, from natural inclination, still clung to the habits of the tortoise. The fact has, however, been overlooked that all hopes of centralising the war lay in the Turks refraining from pushing their advantages too rapidly, with a view to give time to the friendly Powers to come forward with their offers of mediation, and at the same time to deprive Russia of any reasonable pretext for coming to the assistance of Servia. The mediation scheme has been tried and has failed. Russia intends war with or without pretext, and the Turks are bent now on pushing on their advance into Servia with all possible speed. The heavy rains that have fallen continuously will no doubt prove a serious obstacle to the rapid progress of military operations. The hardships of the men exposed to the wet and fed on biscuit and water are described as very great, and their patient endurance of discomfort, hunger, and pain is said to be most exemplary. The late fighting has been attended with great loss of life : some 10,000 being killed on the side of the Servo-Russians only. The Turks generally undervalue their own losses in the field, and the official accounts seldom admit to more than a small number of killed and wounded. Private accounts report the Ottoman losses as also severe.

Since the visit of the Roumanian deputation to the Emperor of Russia at Livadia, the Russian and Roumanian Governments appear to work in perfect accord. The military preparations of Roumania leave little doubt as to what her future course will be. The concentration of troops on the Danube is going on in all haste ; the medical students of the University have been requested to hold themselves in readiness for service in the Medical Department of the army. The Roumanian branch of the Red Cross Society is busily preparing ambulances and manufacturing lint for the wounded. The people are said to view these ominous preparations with more surprise than approbation.

The importance of the widespread conspiracy mentioned last week pales before the more imminent perils that are now threatening the Empire. No fresher details have come to light except that the plot was very extensive and included men of the highest standing. Numerous arrests have been effected, and those among the guilty considered dangerous were summarily exiled without any trial. Precautionary measures have been taken to guard the Sultan's Palace and the residences of the ministers from any sudden attack.

2nd November.

The Russian Ambassador has postponed his departure. The taking of Alexinatz—in providing suitable winter quarters for the Turkish army—removes the chief objection of the Porte to a short and unconditional armistice. By installing their troops at Alexinatz and Deligrad, the Turks lose nothing of the advantages gained, and can afford to rest on their laurels for the present ; to resume the war, if need be, at the end of six weeks or two months. The unconditional armistice has in consequence been accepted by the Porte, and General Ignatieff is temporarily satisfied. He consents to remain in Constantinople, and war with Russia has been put off for a while.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BISHOP DESIGNATE OF CALCUTTA.

LONDON, 30TH Nov.

The Ven: Ralph Johnson, late Archdeacon of Chester, was consecrated to day at Saint Paul's Cathedral, as the Bishop Designate of Calcutta, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LORD SALISBURY AT ROME.

ROME, 30TH Nov.

Lord Salisbury has arrived here and had an interview to-day with King Victor Emmanuel and the Chevalier Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, 30TH Nov.

The Cotton Crop is estimated by the Agricultural Bureau as 4½ million bales.

LONDON, 30TH Nov., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera .... 5 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

4 per cents. Rupee Paper 86¼
4½ per cent. do. 86¼
5½ per cent. do. 89
Exchange on India 1-9⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account.. 95⅝
5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ....104¼
Bar Silver 55

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes.... £16,062,500....Dec. £812,500
Bills Discounted.... £16,750,000.....Inc. £187,500
Bullion .... £29,500,000 ...Dec. £100,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities, 53½.

Arrivals—Annot Lyle and Muriel.

LINE REPORTS.—29TH NOVEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

THE salute of His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere and Jummoo has been raised from nineteen to twenty-one guns. We know of no honour, adds the *Pioneer*, which the Viceroy could have bestowed which would have been more highly appreciated by the Maharajah. The reception at Madhopore was, we hear, most cordial. His Highness had three interviews with the Governor-General.

For some weeks past there has been a rumour that Lord Lytton intends to visit the Neilgherries next season. We suppose, says the *Neilgherry Courier*, the rumour has gained ground owing to the recent visit of one or two Bengal officials, who were said to have come to spy out the land. The Governor-General would, find the Neilgherries and Ootacamund quite as enjoyable as the Himalayas and Simla.

THE *Times of India*, in an article on the relations of the Press with the Government, remarks:—"The most astounding nonsense is sometimes written upon the Press and the nature of its influence by men who ought to know better, and who might easily be taken by the outside world as speaking in the name of the great body of journalists." This is what, says the *Madras Mail*, we thought as we tried to read our contemporary's disquisition.

THE following paragraph from the *Madras Athenæum* conveys very satisfactory news:—"At last it may be said without exaggeration that the long-delayed monsoon has given up coquetting with Madras, and really means business. Tuesday was cloudy, and during the night the welcome rain commenced to fall, continuing with but slight intermission all day yesterday. (22 Nov.) A few more days of like description and prices will lower, and the worst of the distress will be got over. Arriving late as it has done, it is probable the wet weather will continue well on into December."

THE Bombay Government is determined to stick to the tolls on the roads in the Mofussil notwithstanding the scarcity. A letter was lately sent to the Government from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, forwarding a petition from certain inhabitants of Tasgaon, in the Satara districts, submitted through the Collector, asking that the tolls in that district be remitted while the present scarcity lasts, in order to cheapen the grain; to which the Government replied in the following Resolution:—'No alterations in the existing system of levying tolls can now be made.

THE Lahore Anjuman is a useful body. At a late meeting, we read in the Lahore paper, a Resolution was passed to apply to Government for a grant of land with the view of erecting on it, and maintaining from its revenue, an Agricultural College. This proposal was, of course, quite independent from that of the revival of the Agricultural Company, for which three lacs had been subscribed. Specimens of Punjaub tobacco and pierced Tassar cocoons having been circulated in Europe by the President, a detailed report from a German analyst and planter (which will be published hereafter) was handed in regarding the capabilities as well as the possible market for Punjaub tobaccos, whilst as regards Tassar, a leading manufacturer of Switzerland offered to construct the special machinery for the purpose of carding it, which he thought was absolutely necessary, provided he could count on at least two thousand maunds a year to make the experiment worth the trial.

THE *Madras Mail* says:—"Even in Burmah public opinion condemns the Delhi Assemblage. The Rangoon *Times* argues that 'the picture of millions dying through sickness and want, while the Viceroy and his Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants indulge in a saturnalia at others' expense will dwell in the memory of all the Empress's subjects and be productive of more evil than all the vicious writing excited by separate gubernatorial misdeeds.' As regards the Imperial title there is not much public enthusiasm. 'The grants of public money for holding carnivals all over the country have not been supplemented by contributions from private purses. Here in Rangoon not a pie has been given in this way, and an utter indifference to the whole thing is the prevalent feeling. The public are loyal enough without such demonstrations, and we question the wisdom of inciting people to give proofs such as these of their loyalty.'" We are astonished to see a paper like the *Madras Mail* quoting such fustian with approval. Millions are *not* "dying through sickness and want," and the *Mail* knows this well enough.

A PRIVATE letter from a Native official in the Backergunge districts, who had himself a narrow escape from drowning by the storm wave, and has since been engaged in relief works, has been forwarded to us, says the *Englishman*, in which the writer estimates the loss of life in Daulat Khan, Banjal, Galochipa and Mehendigunge, as at least 60,000 souls. Fortunately, he adds, the crops have not suffered to such an extent as was anticipated; for the sudden rising of the water preserved them from being beaten to pieces by the wind, and the flood did not cover them long enough to do any serious damage. The distress which was only temporary was relieved as soon as possible, and now all relief has been stopped, and the people are rapidly running up some sort of shelter, to replace their destroyed houses. He adds that what is called a "ghost cyclone" followed on the 22nd and 23rd, when heavy rain fell, and the wind blew in strong gusts, whilst the river again rose nearly 6 feet; but no reports of further damage had as yet been received. As an explanation of the term "ghost cyclone," we may add that it is a prevalent idea amongst the natives that one severe cyclone is sure to be followed by another milder one at a short interval; and they regard the latter as the ghost of the former.

WE quote the following from the *Pioneer*:—"Everybody must feel some kindly respect for a man who, after finishing, when he was seventy-four, the great literary work of his lifetime, devoted his remaining years to the task of making his book shorter. Such a man was Tabari of Bagdad, who wrote a history of the world from the creation down to the year A. D. 915, he himself dying in 924. The history was a vast compilation. Each part was told, if possible, by an eye witness,—the creation must have been dealt with in some other way,—and in some places, where authorities disagreed, they were all given. For the early history of Islam, Tabari's book is said to be of immense value; he has been called the father of Mahommedan universal history. And he was a *magnum opus*; in another sense, for even after he had abridged his history, it was still too voluminous for general circulation. Other abridgments were made, and what with these, and what with the decay of oriental learning inaugurated by the devastations of Timur, Tibari's original work almost dropped out of existence. Two copies are said to be at Medina, but this seems very doubtful; and the great libraries of Europe only contain odd volumes. There are eight volumes in Constantinople, three in the British Museum, four in the Bodleian at Oxford, the same number in Paris, Berlin has six, and Leiden one. The whole history, however, can be made up out of these odd volumes; and the task of compilation has been undertaken by M. T. De Goejo, Professor of Arabic at Leiden University. Subscriptions will be wanted, and perhaps some will be sent from India through the Asiatic Society of Bengal."

WITH regard to the condition of the people left alive after the storm-wave had passed over the Backergunge districts, the *Indian Daily News* says, "we learn that the recuperative energies of the people have asserted themselves in a remarkable degree. This fact is also affirmed in private letters, which state that already everything seems to be going on as before the catastrophe, and that the need for help is much less than might have been imagined. This *may* have been the effect of the policy of bracing their nerves, and raising their spirits by granting relief very sparingly. But our advices hardly confirm that view. They rather state that the timely distribution of relief aroused the people from despondency, and enabled them to apply themselves to such forms of self-help as were possible in their circumstances. Terrible as seemed the effects of the storm at first sight, we understand that there is a recovery of the country that is little short of marvellous; and much help that was at first thought necessary may not now be required. Unless disease follow the great mortality already reported, there is not much to fear as regards the present, nor much cause for apprehension as to the future, except as regards cattle for agricultural purposes. The destruction of cattle exceeds that of human beings relatively to numbers; and there will be difficulty in meeting the requirements of the next sowing season as regards preparation of the land. Distance precludes the transport to Backergunge of the cattle of Bombay that are said to be perishing for lack of food; otherwise, in this respect, the calamities of the two places might be mutually relieved. Great credit is due to Mr. Barton for his prompt action and assumption of responsibility in the first instance. To him really belongs the credit of dealing with the case when action was necessary. The presence on the spot afterwards of the Lieutenant-Governor was merely another of the many happy accidents that seem to have befallen Sir Richard during a long career. But he seems to make even the accidents of his life contributory to his glorification. Let the credit be given where it is really due; and there cannot be much difficulty in assigning it to the proper officer, and to those who volunteered and gave help long before the Lieutenant-Governor knew of the catastrophe."

ST. ANDREW'S DAY CELEBRATION.

ON Thursday evening, the members of the various Masonic lodges belonging to the Scotch constitution in Bombay, celebrated St. Andrew's day by dining together in the Masonic Hall, Cumballa Hill Road. Before dinner, the Grand Lodge met, at which the grand officers appointed for the ensuing year were installed, and appropriate presentations were made to two well-known Masons, Bro. K. R. Cama, Honorary Depute Grand Master, and Bro. H. G. Rowell, Grand Secretary, in recognition of valuable services rendered during a long connection with the craft. Bro. Cama was presented with a prettily illuminated address, and Bro. Rowell with a handsome Cutchwork claret jug and cup.

To the dinner, about 60 gentlemen sat down, including half a dozen members of English lodges, who were invited guests.

When the cloth had been removed, the Chairman, M. W. Bro. Morland, Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in India, proposed the toast of "the Queen of England and Empress of India," which having been duly honoured, the Grand Master proposed "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Grand Masters throughout the universe." In proposing "the Masonic Charities," the Grand Master said that among Freemasons in Scotland there was a certain want of charitable institutions, as compared to England, which he thought was due to defects in the constitution that had not hitherto been remedied, because of a feeling of regret at the prospect of departing from following in the footsteps of their forefathers—a true feeling of conservatism, it might be, but still antagonistic to the spirit of Free masonery. When an office-bearer had served his term, he ceased to take an immediate active part in the work and subsided into a passive member of the craft. It had been the care of the Grand Lodge of India, in revising their rules during the past year, to remedy these defects in so much, as they found there was nothing in the rules of the Grand Lodge to prevent past-masters and others continuing to take the interest they had previously felt in the welfare of the craft; thus obtaining the support of such officers to the charitable institutions, and stengthening the hands of the Grand Lodge. He had recently appealed to the Grand Lodge and to the brethren at large to assist him in forming a Scottish Benevolent Society in connection with the craft, and in a measure he was satisfied with the support he had received. They had now a balance of Rs. 2,734 in the bank, and were distributing charity to the relief of much suffering, and to the assistance of widows and orphans. He reminded those present that any Mason could become a life member of the society by paying Rs. 100.

At the close of the Grand Master's speech the Widows' and Orphans' Box was handed round, and the collection realised Rs. 329, *chit* for Rs. 2 without a signature, and a two *pice* copper piece.

The next toast was "The Land o'Cakes," which should have been proposed by Bro. M. Balfour, Depute Grand Master, but that gentleman was unable to attend in consequence of severe indisposition, and the toast was proposed by Bro. H. Maxwell.

A song having been sung by Bro. F. Cooper, Bro. T. Ormiston, Grand Architect, proposed "the Pious Memory of St. Andrew." Bro. Ormiston said he supposed it was necessary, before a person could have much respect for the pious memory of any one, to know something about him. They did not know very much about St. Andrew, but what they did know of him was entirely good. The saint was the first disciple of our Lord, and, he believed, was crucified in Greece. So far as that went, his connection with Scotland was exceedingly small; but some of the holy man's bones were taken to Scotland, and from those bones the great national virtues of Scotland and Scotchmen had all proceeded. What sort of people Scotchmen would have been if St. Andrew himself had gone amongst them while living, it was difficult to say. As it was, they were the foremost nation in the world (laughter), as the world very well knew; and it was only fortunate for the rest of the world that there were so few of them. (Loud Laughter.) Ever since St. Andrew's bones went among them, Scotchmen had been an exceedingly well regulated race. No one ever heard of a riot in Scotland—among Scotchmen, he meant; they always obeyed the law, and they took uncommonly good care of themselves. (Laughter.) In conclusion, Brother Ormiston quoted a portion of Scott's poetical description of the battle of Flodden, and said he hoped Scotchmen would always cry—"St. Andrew and our Right." (Applause.)

Brother Captain Elton sang the "Widow Malone," and Brother Maxwell next proposed "The Lasses," which, he said, was always a popular toast among Freemasons, and to which Brother Doolittle, Grand Bard, responded, not in poetic phrase, but in very appropriate prose.

The other toasts were "The past grand officers," proposed by Bro. Maneckjee Cursetjee, and responded to by Bro. K. R. Cama, who in turn proposed "our grand officers," replied to by Brother Colonel Malleby, Senior Grand Warden, and by Brother H. G. Rowell, Grand Secretary; "the Grand Master," proposed by Brother Colonel Malleby, and replied to by M. W. Bro. Morland; "our Guests," proposed by the Grand Master, and replied to by Bro. C. E. Mitchell, District Grand Secretary E. C., Bro Brown, and Bro. Dr. Blanc; "Masons' wives and Masons' bairns;" "Our Past Masters," resoponded to by Bro. E. M. Walton; and "all poor and distressed Masons." Several songs were sung by Bros. Maxwell, Brown, Jefferies, and Clarke, and the proceedings concluded with a most hearty, if not strictly artistic, rendering of "Auld Lang Syne" by all hands.

THE FAMINE IN THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DHOND, 30TH NOVEMBER.

WHEN I first came down here, I sent you a long and detailed account of the condition of the country between Poona and Sholapore as I saw it while travelling to the latter place in the train, and that distance and rapidity of motion (16 miles an hour!) might not "lend enchantment to the view," I went by tonga to the neighbouring village, or as the children of the soil term it, town of Patus. What I then wrote of the country is to the present time strictly applicable; nothing is changed to an appreciable extent, except, perhaps, that the few trees which are scattered here and there look perhaps a shade duller and less healthy, and that the ground is slightly—very slightly—drier and more desertlike. If your readers will glance at the map, they will see that this portion of the Poona collectorate is bounded on the north by the Bhima river, which divides it from the Ahmednuggur district, and then passes along through the Sholapore country, and so on in a serpentine course, tending towards the south-east until it joins the Kistna river at Chicksagora. Here at Dhond, there is still a good flow of water, much more than I had expected to find, judging from what the people told me when I was here last. Water is, in fact, for all the ordinary purposes of life—drinking, cooking and washing—plentiful; but beyond fertilizing the northern bank, which is thickly clad with well-grown trees, the river has done nothing towards increasing the produce of the earth. The southern bank—that on which Dhond is situated—consists of hard rock, through which the soil-invigorating stream fails to penetrate, hence the verdure and foliage of the opposite shore only serves to make the land immediately surrounding us more wretchedly dreary and deserted-looking. On the east and north sides of the village, large quantities of the prickly pear—the *Bhond* of the natives, the plant about which you have lately been favoured with so many letters—were formerly growing, and these were the only green things which survived the present drought. About a month ago, however, or more exactly, a month less by one day, the assistant Deputy Collector (that, I believe, is the gentleman's proper title though he was described to me as the *tisra number ka Collector Sahib*) came down here and set the people to work, clearing away the superabundant pricky pear trees, which had grown to a height of from ten to twelve feet in many places, and covered a considerable quantity of ground with an impenetrable fence. I went down this morning to the place at which the work was being carried on, and jumping through a breach in the mud wall which surrounds the village, I alighted unexpectedly among a crowd of about 50 men and boys, all hard at work—tearing, cutting, and carrying away the "useless incumbrance." All of your readers must be familiar with this well-known cactus, with its queer flat-shaped leaves (as they are generally called) and the strong red fruit, spotted over with little round patches, which, on closer inspection, prove to consist of innumerable short prickly little stems, or stamens, which adhere to the hand with abominable pertinency and cause considerable annoyance by the prickly sensation they create. These red pear-shaped fruit are edible, and have a taste which, if not disagreeable, would ill-fit them for the dessert table of an epicure. Hunger, quoths the old proverb, is the best sauce, and some of the lusty labourers with whom I conversed declared that they considered the *Bhond* a very sweet fruit, and one added, with the air of a man who knew a good thing, that "bread and *Bhond*" was literally exquisite. The manner of destroying these plants is very simple, though were a novice put before one of the sharply defended and thickly set fronts of a large patch, he would most likely be lost for a suggestion as to the best manner in which to attack them. Experience has, however, taught a plan which is as effectual as it is simple, and has, moreover, the advantage of being extremely inexpensive, and is thus effected. Long bamboos are armed at one end with the blades of ordinary reaping hook, used throughout this part of the country for gathering in the usual harvest of grain. With these formidable-looking weapons the men commence work, first by lopping off such of the branches and smaller stems as can be most readily got at. Small-headed, long-handled hatchets, they come into play, and reduce the older and stronger portions of the plants to the condition of well-hacked and dismembered logs. These logs are again split up and cut into two-feet lengths by some of the boys, while the others, who are provided with sticks forked at one end, rake and toss the fallen plants to and fro and gather them into heaps, where, the muccadums informed me, they are afterwards to be burnt. For this work the men receive each, two annas daily, and the boys one anna. The muccadums or overseers receive three annas daily. The pay is not given to the people daily, but twice a week, viz.:—on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when the mamlutdar and his kerani come down specially for the purpose. The people employed here on this work amount to about 200 men and boys, women not being employed. They are at present divided into two gangs, each working in a different place. Some of the people—about one half—are Koonbees or cultivators who either belong to Dhond or some of the neighbouring villages; others are of different castes, as among them are several *Dhers*—all of these in more prosperous times would be of different occupations, but the present distress has for the time levelled all distinctions of a lesser kind. I spoke to one of the muccadums and asked how *Dhers* and Koonbees consented to work together as I saw them doing, the *Dhers* being outcastes. He laughed and replied that there was still plenty of water, and that they could wash themselves when they got home—a process which would remove everything in the way of contamination; and besides, he added, they are both hungry and can get no other work.

When last writing from here, I told you that the shops were all shut, and that a large number of the people had emigrated. The village is much livelier now, several shops are open and the Banian dealers are vending grain at the prices I now give:—

Bajri	8	seers per Rupee.
Jowari	8¼	,, ,, ,,
Rice	5	,, ,, ,,
Turi	7	,, ,, ,,
Gram.........................	9	,, ,, ,,

This you will at once see is slightly better than the Sholapore rate, and so the people here are on the whole well off. The prickly pear relief work is, the headman told me, to be finished in five days more, and he has not yet received any direction as to what has to be done with the people on it. When the work is finished, a road from this place to Baramuttee is, he thinks, one of the projected works, but many of the people expect to be sent to work on the Ahmednuggur road.

There have been 10 or 11 cases of fewer here lately but none of a serious nature, nor any deaths. The people on the works are one and all healthy, and look quite as well as they might be expected to be. Here, as in Poona, I saw no ghastly, starvation-stricken forms, or any other of the horrors which a famine necessarily produces. The women passed to and fro between the river bank and the village, while the men and boys plied away at their work outside the walls, as though they had never seen better days. Great and universal was the curiosity as to who and what the sahib might be and want, wherever I went, but the book was a still greater wonder. As soon as I proceeded to jot down my notes, while the muccadums were telling me the condition of affairs, a crowd gathered around us; and extended eyes, open mouths and anxious ears watched my every movement and word. A feeling of relief seemed to become visible when they heard that I was not "the *Sircar*," nor one of that umbiquitous individual's staff. Everyone I asked expressed themselves satisfied with the way they were treated, and indeed the manner in which they were working, clearly showed that they were not dissatisfied. The system of paying them twice a week is a good one. It saves the mamlutdar, who, as I said before, is the paymaster, a great deal of trouble, and is just as good for the workpeople, as their pay being secure, they can get grain on "tick" from the dealers.

Cattle are rather scarce. Nearly two hundred head have been driven into the Nizam's territory, towards the ghats; &c.; in fact, in every direction to which a point of the compass leads. The people say that about 200 head of cattle died in or about this locality, but I think the number must be greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as there are no traces of their bones to be seen anywhere. A few cattle are still employed in the traffic between this and Ahmednuggur in tongas, which are plying for about a third more than the customary fare, and in carrying grain up-country from the railway. There are a dozen or two cattle wandering about the village, but they betray no signs of ill-feeding. Several donkeys are to be seen outside the village feeding on the little wild bush which the natives name the *terwud*, the small gay yellow flowers of which, resembling our own familiar "buttercup," are just now giving place to the *binj*, or seedpods.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon, I saw a man driving a flock of sheep and a few goats along the road near the railway, and crossed over the fields to where he was. He told me that he had come from Indapore, and was bent upon reaching some place where he could get some fodder for his flock. While I was speaking to him, another flock came in sight which he told me also came from Indapore and was going upon the same errand. While still in conversation with this unfortunate proprietor, a boy he had with him, came up and announced that the flock had just been increased in number, by the birth of a young lamb. The poor fellow turned to my boy and in a piteous tone exclaimed that that was the second lamb which had been born since he left Indapore, and that the first had died because the mother could not suckle it. I felt some of the sheep which happened to be near me, and certainly poorer things they could hardly be. Selecting one of the best, I asked how much he would let me have it for, and readily closed a bargain for 12 annas. These poor sheep formed the most pitiful sight I have yet seen within the limits of the distressed districts. Chasing wildly over the empty fields, their wretched bleat of disappointment as place after place proved a blank, was truly pitiable, and I much question if more than one-half of them will ever reach a better ground than this, since the ground for the next two days' march is utterly destitute of fodder of any kind. There were in all about 400 sheep, and, perhaps, 50 goats in the two flocks mentioned.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" IS NOT TO BE WOUND UP AFTER ALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the prominent notice you have taken in your paper of this morning of the case of Lees *vs.* Mull, on behalf of Colonel Lees, who as the principal proprietor of the *Times of India* might be much prejudiced if the public were to draw the conclusion that the result of the trial of the suit in question might be the stoppage or cessation of the publication of that paper, which is probably the inference which would be drawn from the prayer of the plaint, we think it right on his behalf to explain that the suit has been filed simply to settle certain differences as to the mode in which the accounts as between the proprietors of the paper should be made out, and though it was necessary on legal grounds to insert a prayer to wind up the "affairs" of the partnership in the *Times of India*, it is most improbable that the Court will be asked for a direction for that purpose; and there is not the remotest intention on the part of any of the proprietors of "winding up" the *Times of India* itself.

We may further say that a proposal to refer the matters in difference to a mutual arbitrator was, before the case appeared on the board, and is, at present, under consideration, and there is every probability of the case not appearing in Court again.—Yours, &c.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE,
Solicitors to Colonel Lees.

Bombay, 1st December.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn by our client, Mr. Mull, to the report in your to-day's issue of the suit of Colonel W. Nassau Lees *vs.* Mathias Mull and W. Martin Wood, which is headed "Proposed Sale of the *Times of India* Newspaper." As your report of the case with its sensational heading is calculated to mislead the public as to the real facts, we are desired by Mr. Mull to state that the matters involved in the suit are purely questions of account between the various proprietors of the newspaper, which, being of a complicated nature, have been found difficult to settle by the professional accountants engaged. Neither party was satisfied with the accounts submitted by the accountants of the other, and at length Colonel Nassau Lees, thinking that if the matter was taken into Court it might be more speedily settled, filed the suit for the purpose of having the accounts taken. Although the plaint prays that the property may be sold, &c., Colonel Lees' solicitors assured our client that the only intention of the suit was to have the accounts settled.

From your report it would seem that it is admitted that a balance is due by Mr. Mull to Colonel Lees. We may therefore mention that the accountants employed by our client are as confident that a balance will be found in his favour as those of Colonel Lees at present are to the contrary. Differences of account, as everybody knows, are not uncommon in transactions extending over a series of years.—Yours, &c.

FLETCHER AND SMITH.

Bombay, 1st December.

THE QUESTION OF GAUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has just occurred to me, on reading the various accounts of the famine in the Deccan, and the means taken to meet the calamity, that if the advocates of narrow gauge railways would take a run along the G. I. P. and the Madras railways, which are now overcrowded with waggons laden with supplies, they would then perhaps be able to understand to some extent what would have been the condition of things had those two lines been made on the narrow gauge plan, for I believe the advocates of the latter would have had all lines, whether main or minor ones, made on the narrowest principles. If such a lesson does not convince them, the condition of their understandings must be very hopeless indeed. The Government might also take a lesson out of the same book, and apply the knowledge obtained, to the B. B. and C. I. extension.—Yours &c.

29th November. W. SOWERBY.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH NOVEMBER 1876.

THE Aida Gullay tribe have lately been giving trouble to the Pasha at Berbera, and it is reported that he proposes to undertake an expedition against them.

It is reported that the system of *Farzah* has been introduced at Berbera, under which native crafts are obliged to sail in the order of arrival.

The Kayatee has returned to Shehr and is now engaged in operations against the Katherie tribes at Tereem. It is understood that the jemadar does not intend to act against Maculla for the present.

The weather is cool and pleasant. The public health continues good.

J. W. SCHNEIDER, Brig. Genl.,
Political Resident.

REPLY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TO THE SARVAJANIK SABHA, POONA.

THE following letter has been sent us:—

Public Works Dept., Bombay, 30th Nov.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay. To the Secretary, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona. II.—CIVIL WORKS.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, affording, as it does, ample evidence of the interest and attention which the Sarvajanik Sabha continues to bestow on the present critical condition of the country.

2. His Excellency in Council will always feel indebted to the Sabha for suggestions which their knowledge and facilities for obtaining information may prompt them to offer, and will rely on their using their best efforts to assist the Government in the heavy task they have before them, and to counteract the influence on the minds of the people, of misapprehension as to the measures of the Government.

3. Government have not received any authentic information of numerous deaths in the affected districts, and certainly none are known to have occurred which can be attributed to want of food.

4. The Sarvajanik Sabha were not probably aware when your letter was written, that recent orders have been issued authorizing a scale of wages on famine relief works bearing a proportion to the selling prices of the staple food grains in the neighbourhood of the works.

5. Government have issued orders for opening the forest lands for grazing under certain restrictions. They have also made arrrangements for facilitating the transport of cattle by railway from Sholapore and the eastward to Poona, in order to assist them on the way to find grazing in the Mawulls and elsewhere.

6. Collectors have received discretionary allowances for the support of indigent persons who are infirm or incapable. Strict orders have been issued on this subject, and if the funds that have been placed at the disposal of the Collectors should become exhausted, additional grants will be made.

7. The Sarvajanik Sabha would be doing good service to the Government and to the people if, through their agents, they would endeavour to make the local grain holders understand that prices cannot long be maintained in the face of the supplies which are daily arriving, and which will arrive shortly in probably larger quantities; and that for the same reason the stocks of grain in the country are not likely to fall below requirements before they are replenished by the next harvest. All who hold grain stocks to any extent must be among those who have a stake in the country, and it ought not to be difficult to make them understand what is very obvious, *i. e.*, that it is not to their own interest to injure and disable the people, on whom the cultivation of the soil of this country depends, by abnormally running up prices, and that, if they will consent to bring out and dispose of their stocks at fair and moderate rates, they will be in a position, to a great extent, to rule the market prices of important grain, and prevent the foreign dealers making large abnormal profit at the expense of the country and of the ryots.

8. It is not of course expected that such holders should altogether forego the advantage they possess at a time when, owing to failure of harvests, there has been a legitimate rise in the price of grain; but it is pointed out that, by grasping at inordinate profits, the grain holders, many of whom are themselves cultivators, are failing in their duty to their distressed fellow-countrymen, and are following a short-sighted policy, which, though it may secure them a present advantage, may also re-act upon themselves by inflicting an injury on the country generally, of long duration.

9. In conclusion I am to obsere that the Government cannot always undertake to discuss in this form the merits or demerits of the measures they may adopt or reject. They will, as heretofore, pay every attention to suggestions submitted, and will keep the public duly informed of the course of events and of the result of the efforts made for the relief of the prevailing distress. I am directed to forward, for the information of the Sabha, a copy of the last weekly statement regarding the distressed districts. I have, &c.,

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-Genl, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1876.

GRAIN SUPPLY FOR THE KALADGI DISTRICT.

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1876.

Letter from the Acting Collector of Kaladgi No. 2871 dated 3rd November 1876.

Submits further report on the conduct of the grain-dealers in raising the rates of grain, and the steps taken by him to counteract the same; suggests the advisability of Government importing grain into his district, and storing it at Bijipur and Indi, from whence it might be forwarded on, as occasion required, to other places; recommends that 12,000 maunds be sent to the former place, and 5,000 to the latter, arrangements being made for the proper guarding of the grain in transit.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, No. 3803, dated 9th November 1876.

Submits, for early consideration and orders, a letter from the Acting Collector of Kaladgi, suggesting under the circumstances explained, that tenders be invited for the delivery of grain at Kaladgi.

Memorandum from the Revenue Department, No. 6514, dated 13th November 1876.

Transfers, for disposal, a letter from the Collector of Kaladgi, pointing out, with reference to his previous letter on the subject of grain prospects of the Kaladgi district, the advisability of importing grain into that district *via* Sholapur, which he recommends as the most expeditious route, for the present at least, for the whole district; suggesting a supply of 12,000 maunds of jowari for Bijapur and of 5,000 maunds for Indi, and stating that possibly camels might be furnished by the Commissariat Department for its transport, and that he has written to the Superintendent of Police to enquire what extra police force he would require for the proper guarding of the grain in transit.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, Southen Division, No. 3845, dated 14th November 1876.

Submits, for early orders, a letter from the Acting Collector of Kaladgi, reporting, with reference to Government Resolution No. 6368, Revenue Department, that he hopes to obtain an immediate supply of 1,000 maunds of jowari from the Manager of the Carwar Company at Hubli; asking that 27,000 maunds of jowari be supplied for his district, and suggesting, that if Government should invite tenders for this purpose, such tenders should include delivery at the place where the grain is actually required; recommending that 150 additional Policemen be entertained at an outlay of Rs. 1,125 monthly.

RESOLUTION.—Government approve of the steps taken by the Acting Collector, as reported in his letter of the 3rd instant, to increase the sale of grain in the Kaladgi bazaar, but they regret to learn from the subsequent letter of the 10th that the owners of grain in the Kaladgi district are still systematically withholding grain from the market, and are refraining from selling it in the expectation of securing exorbitant prices.

2. The accumulations of grain in the Bombay market, at the stations on the G. I. P. Railway, in the towns along that line of Railway, and at the southern ports of the Presidency, are reported to be very large, and Government are advised that grain is being conveyed in considerable quantities from all the central markets, along the roads of the country to the more remote and distant points, while the great and sudden rise in the prices of all description of grain which lately took place has not been maintained, and prices are steadily falling everywhere.

3. These movements and results show clearly that the anticipations of Government that the trade, if not interfered with, would in a great degree adjust itself in accordance with the recognized laws of demand and supply, have been so far confirmed and justified.

4. At remote points, however, where for the relief of the people it has been found expedient to commence considerable works, it is unsafe to trust to the ordinary operations of the retail traders for the supply of food to the work-people. No contract has been found necessary for the heavy work of the Moota Canal in the vicinity of Poona and the rail, but the Collector of Satara has entered into an agreement for supplying the work-people employed on large tanks in the eastern part of his district, and similar contracts are in contemplation elsewhere, and it is considered very desirable to place a supply of grain at the disposal of the Collector of Kaladgi.

5. The Collector of Belgaum reports that he can enter into a contract for sending 120,000lbs. of jowari to Kaladgi for delivery there at 16lbs. a rupee, and this arrangement has been sanctioned. Mr. Grey has also been requested to place himself in communication with the Collector of Kaladgi, with the view of sending forward from Belgaum such further supply of grain under similar contract as the Collector of Kaladgi may require, and as Government may approve, and it is expected that any further contract that may be entered into will be obtained on still more favourable terms.

6. The Collector of Sholapur has also been directed to send 42,000 lbs. of jowari to be delivered to the Collector of Kaladgi at Dholkher on the Bhima, and 84,000 lbs. of jowari to be delivered at Bijapur; the rate at which this grain has been contracted for is 21 lbs. per rupee in Sholapur, and the cost of carting it to its destination must be added. The grain sent from Sholapur is to be held in reserve for the work-people on the Sholapur and Bijapur road.

7. The grain thus sent, and which may hereafter be sent, is intended for the use of the Government servants at Kaladgi, and also to be held in reserve for the work-people employed on the relief works; for Government are fully sensible that, in the case of these works and in that of all others in which they may have occasion to bring together large bodies of labourers into one spot, especially in situations remote from the rail or from the coast, it is incumbent on them to take precautions against the people being left, either from the failure of contractors, or from the combination of traders, or from other causes, without the necessary food supply.

8. Government are advised that one considerable impediment to the free circulation of grain in the more remote districts is that the roads are not in all cases safe, and that, owing to the increased value of grain, robberies are likely to occur. All Collectors, therefore, in whose districts this state of matters is believed to prevail, should increase, as far as their means will permit, the number of police posts along the main and branch lines of communication, and should take such steps, as may be in their power, to protect the grain in transit from central to more distant markets.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

INDIAN NEWS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 29TH Nov.

IT is a general customs rigidly observed in the native Courts, prior to their undertaking any inordinate job or journey, to engage the services of the man who has to consult his *teepna* (astrological scroll) as to the auspicious time for the undertaking. Yesterday forenoon the young Gaekwar and suite, preparatory to their moving to Delhi for the grand Padshahee Assemblage, have moved into the Mottee Baug Palace and will be leaving for their destination about the 7th proximo. A good deal of bag and baggage is daily booked to Delhi. The B. B and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways will evidently make a rich harvest this year.

I am glad to be able to inform you that grain is now getting cheaper this side.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Land London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

ROBBING ST. PETER'S TO CONVERT ST. PAUL'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Poona Observer* states:—"It is rumoured, but the rumour awaits confirmation, that the Rev. Mr. Stead, in consequence of his appointment as acting Archdeacon, will shortly be transferred to the Presidency, and that St. Paul's will be made over *pro tem* in charge of one of the Cowley Fathers, which it is presumed will be the Rev. Father Luke Rivington." If this rumour, which is very current, has any foundation, does it explain the setting aside alike the experience and the claims of the Rev. W. Maule, in appointing the acting Archdeacon?—a proceeding which at the time provoked not a little comment and some indignation; but if this rumour explains it is "underhand," in the most offensive sense the word will bear, too strong a term for such tactics, one wonders what it would take to convince the followers of these Fathers that they are indeed in the hands of Jesuits.

Perhaps a word to the people of St. Paul's, offered in all deference, may not be despised. Let them bear in mind that the Cowley Fathers came to St. Peter's only "pro tem," and that now a large number of the then congregation of St. Peter's are treated and described as schismatics. Let them further remember, that this is not the first time St. Peter and St. Paul have met, and that on this very question of ritualism, and let them follow the example their name inculcates and withstand this modern representative of St. Peter "to the face." See Gal. 2nd and 11th.

Mazagon, 30th November. W.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, 29TH Nov.

MR. KITTS, Assistant Commissioner, has been temporarily transferred to Ellichpore to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate in the place of Captain Rennick, who is on a tour of inspection in the district.

The Commissioner has gone to Hyderabad to have an interview with the Resident, on what urgent business is unknown, but it is surmised to talk over the excursion trip to the Delhi *burra* durbar.

There has been great changes in the P. W. D. Mr. Pope, Executive Engineer, has made over charge of the West Berar Division, I hear, to Mr. T. Hamilton, who has returned from furlough. Mr. Jarman from Oomrawuttee has been transferred to Akola, and Mr. Lobb from the Punjaub to the East Berar Division. I regret much to announce that the Government of India has dispensed with the services of Mr. Byrne, Assistant Engineer, who got into a scrape some few months ago.

A meeting of the brethren of the mystic tie was to have taken place last Saturday night; as I was indisposed, I was unable to attend. The meeting was convened to decide on which day the Berar Lodge is to be held.

Captain Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, has been transferred to the Akola District.

A private letter from Ellichpore informs me that the Cantonment Magistrate, the other day, seized a cart-load of *jowari* that was unfit for food both for man and beast. The owner of the grain was tried in the Magistrate's Court and sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment, together with a fine of Rs. 200. This will no doubt be a wholesome lesson to the bunias.

Last week the Bombay Meteorological Reporter to Government arrived here, and from what I learn he is going on an inspection to the Chikalda Observatory.

The Akola cricket club were challenged by the Nagpore Volunteers eleven; they left the former station on Thursday last.

I find that the Commissioner of the Central Provinces has allotted Rs. 2,000 for Nagpore to do honour to the Empress on New Year's Day. What is our Commissioner about to do—time is flying—nothing yet has been said as to what kind of public demonstration the Bararees are to have, or are we to feast ourselves from what we read of in the newspapers? Surely the Berar revenue can well afford at least Rs. 500 for each district, or Rs. 3,000 for the six districts.

The Rev. Mr. Haden has returned to this camp. The cool and healthy climate of Chikalda has greatly improved his impaired health.

I have just been informed that the Ellichpooreans are to have a grand Christmas *fête* during five days of the festive season; a concert is also to come off, for which rehearsals have been going for the past month. I hope to give you full particulars when the *tumasha* comes off.

BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.—We would invite attention to the advertisement in another column in reference to advertising at railway stations. We still hold the leases, which have been running now for several years past, of the spaces at all the stations on the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways; with the latter line the lease has just been renewed and we can offer to insurance or shipping companies, hotel-keepers, merchants, traders and others, spaces on the walls of the several stations or in the waiting-rooms on the above lines at monthly rates according to the size of the boards. The boards can be prepared at our office and placed in position without any trouble to advertisers.

COMMON JURY.—The attendance of the gentlemen of the common jury will not be required at the High Court this morning.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—Sir Frank and Lady Souter arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the Madras mail train, and Sir Frank Souter resumed his duty as Commissioner of Police yesterday.

THE STUDY OF FRENCH.—An advertisement in our issue yesterday announced that a French class had been organised, connected with the Young Men's Christian Association. The French class has, we hear, been getting on very well and the name Senor Pedraza ought to be sufficient to give confidence in him as a teacher. Moreover, the connection of Mr. E. Aitken with the Association ought certainly to ensure it success.

THE GREMIO LUSITANO.—We have received further correspondence in reference to the remarks made by the *India Catholica* about the Gremio Lusitano, but there is no necessity to allude further to the matter than to say that the apology offered by the *India Catholica* seems to be, as the solicitors of that paper in their letter to Dr. Lisboa, the President of the Gremio Lusitano, regarded it "as ample as could be penned."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Baban Shaik Mahomed, a bheestie, charged with working a bullock when in a poor condition and having several sores on the body, was fined Rs. 4.—Dhondee Nuthoo, a cart-driver, charged with working a bullock while lame from a sore shoulder, was fined Rs. 3; and Hurry Narayen, a shigram driver, charged with working a horse when lame and having sores on his hind legs, was fined Rs. 8.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S FESTIVAL.—The annual festival of St. Francis Xavier, Apostle of the Indies, will be celebrated on Monday next at the Cathedral of N. S. de Gloria, at Mazagon; solemn High Mass, at which there will be a general communion, commencing at 6 a.m. In the evening at 6-30 p.m. there will be solemn Vespers, at which the Very Rev. Fr. Athaide has kindly consented to preach. The evening service will be concluded by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. At the end of the service there will be a grand pyrotechic display. The preparations, we learn, are being conducted on a magnificient scale, and promise to be of an unprecedented nature.

A COMPLICATED CHARGE AGAINST TWO HINDOO MERCHANTS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two Portuguese, named Jose Nicolau Pereira and Jose Antonio Prazeres DeCosta, both inhabitants of Goa, but now residing in Bombay, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained warrants for the arrest of Premchund Jeychund and Goolabchund Premchund, merchants, who were trading in Bombay under the name and firm of Souchund Goolabchund and Company, whom they charge under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code:—406, 403, 467, 109 and 471, with criminal breach of trust, criminal misappropriation, forgery, abetment of forgery, and with fraudulently or dishonestly using as genuine a document which they knew or had reason to believe to be a forged document in respect of two promissory notes of the Government of India of the 4½ per cent loan of 1872, standing in the name of J. N. Pereira, and five promissory notes of the Government of India of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1872, standing in the name of J. A. P. DeCosta. The accused parties are alleged to have sold certain of the notes to the Bank of Bombay and certain to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, while they were only entrusted with the said notes for the purpose of drawing on behalf of each of the rightful owners the interest as it became due, and in order to effect a sale of the said promissory notes, they, the accused parties, forged the signatures of J. N. Pereira and J. A. P. DeCosta to an endorsement of each of the said notes in favour of the accused Premchund Jaichund.

CARRYING AN EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Captain G. Baker, of the steam ship Oorun appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. Murray, a Preventive Officer of H. M.'s Customs, of carrying an excess of passengers on board that vessel, contrary to section 30 of Act XII. of 1870. The complainant appeared in person and Mr. Macfarlane, solicitor, appeared for the defence. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that on the arrival of the Oorun in the harbour on Wednesday evening from the northern ports, two officers of H. M.'s Customs' Preventive Service Messrs. Davie and Downs—boarded that vessel and proceeded to count the number of passengers the vessel had on board, omitting children under ten years of age, and found there were on board 283 passengers, excluding the children, whereas the vessel was licensed to carry but 250 passengers. The defence was that a correct counting of the passengers was impossible in consequence of the confusion that prevailed on board the vessel at that time. His Worship in disposing of the case said he was satisfied that there was an excess of 33 passengers on board the Oorun at the time of her arrival in the harbour, especially as a witness for the defence, the *syrang* of the Oorun, corroborated certain statements made by three witnesses for the prosecution. As regards the counting of the passengers by the Customs' officers no confusion prevailed. Thereupon Captain Baker was fined Rs. 330, at the rate of Rs. 10 per each passenger in excess.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.—For the past two or three days we have had a number of special trains passing through Poona, laden with kit belonging to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The native Princes are accustomed to have a large retinue with them and to consider it to be a mark of their dignity to have a certain number of followers. His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, has ordered that not more than 400 followers should accompany any of the Princes at Delhi; but we hear that some of the Maharajas are to be accompanied by a retinue far exceeding that number.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE SATYA SHODHAKA SABHA'S EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF CHILDREN.—A notice has been issued by Dr. Vishram Ramjee Ghole, a member of the above Sabha, that any children under 10 years of age and above 4 years, whose parents are unable to feed them, will be taken efficient care of by the Sabha if they are brought to No. 345, Vetal Pait. The children will be returned to their parents at any time when they find themselves able to feed them. The Sabha will only take charge of destitute children, so some assurance must be given before they are received that the parents are really unable to feed the children who are sent to Vetal Pait. We are very glad to see this independent effort made by some of the natives themselves to provide for the destitute children in Poona.—*Id.*

RAILWAY TICKET FORGERY CASE.—Five of the prisoners in this case were committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the Sungum Court by Dr. Fraser, Railway Magistrate, on Wednesday last. Prisoners Nos. 4 and 5, Brumagherry and Narayen Vithal, were discharged for want of sufficient evidence as before the Court.—Vishnu Trimbuck Kale, prisoner No. 1, was committed on a charge of forging valuable securities, under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code. At his house were found forged railway tickets, card-board of which such tickets had been made, the leather of a roller with ink upon it, and a quantity of lithographic ink used in printing the tickets. Forged railway tickets were also found at the houses of prisoners 3 and 4, Balkrishna Gunnesh and Rampretal Chanderbon. No. 7, Vithul Janardhan, is a relative of the 1st prisoner and lives with him; there is evidence that he took part in the work. Babbajee Ballajee Douray, on the evidence of several witnesses, was constantly at Trimbuck's house assisting in the printing of the tickets. All the prisoners, but No. 1, were sent up on a charge of abetting the forging of valuable securities. Mr. Seyers, railway police, from Goolburga, has exerted himself to the utmost in this case, in company with some of the members of the Poona police force.—*Id.*

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" NEWSPAPER SUIT.

THE suit filed in the High Court by Colonel W. Nassau Lees against Mr. Mathias Mull and Mr. W. Martin Wood, to which reference was made in our last issue, was set down again in the list of long causes for hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atkinson yesterday. Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors,) who is also the constituted attorney in Bombay of Colonel Lees, appeared before Sir Charles Sargent, the sitting Judge in chambers, and applied for a consent order for the postponement of the case until the 15th January next. His Lordship postponed it accordingly.

WILLARD'S ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE THIS EVENING.

"WILLARD AND HUDSON'S Wanderings" commence this evening, and we believe that the entertainments they will give will be very amusing and worthy of the patronage of the Bombay public. Mr. Willard will make some marvellous changes of costume which will be effected in the presence of the audience without the assistance of any screen, table, chair or any similar impediment, the whole will be done without leaving the stage and in the manner described. Mr. Hudson will amuse the audience with a representation of the Old Plantation Negro and his great Saltatorial Act on the high pedestal, and Mr. Voltaire will display his powers as a ventriloquist. The entertainment will be varied by ballads sung by Miss Marguerita Wynn; and a performance on the pianoforte by Mdle. Pauline Terlecki. The evening's amusement will, therefore, be various, and will not be likely to flag throughout. The next best thing to be done is to take tickets as soon as possible and go and see "Willard and Hudson's Wanderings."

PASSENGER SHIP JOURNALISM.

SOME time ago, we drew attention to a manuscript journal written and circulated on board one of the Hall Line of steamers during a voyage from Liverpool to Bombay, for the amusement and edification of the passengers. A move in the same direction among the passengers on board the s. s. Trinacria, Anchor Line, which arrived in Bombay a few days since, has gone further still, for by the aid of a useful little machine called "Zuccato's Patent Papyrograph" numbers of sheets were actually printed weekly, containing, besides articles, conundrums, other facetiæ, several well executed and accurately transferred cartoons. Some of the local allusions are very witty, and the whole paper must have been full of interest to people so hard up for means of employment and for antidotes to the miserable feeling of *ennui* as passengers are condemned to on board ship, even during the short period at present occupied by the Anchor Line and other fine steamers between England and Bombay. How one nowadays feels disposed to pity travellers of the date, not very many years past, when the ordinary mode of reaching India from London was by sailing round the Cape!

HIGH COURT.—1ST DECEMBER.

(Before the acting CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice MELVILL—Appeal Court.)

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI *vs.* COOVERBAI, WIDOW.

This is what has long been known as the "Carting Agency case." Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, for the appellant, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the appeal until the 16th March 1877.

Mr. Macpherson (for Mr. Purcell,) instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the respondent, the widow of the late Dinshaw Shapurjee Curtanee, consented to the application. He found in the brief correspondence showing that the reason for the postponement was that the appellant should be represented by Mr. Latham, who appeared for him in the court below, and who was now in England.

The postponement was granted.

HUSSONBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEIN *vs.* PESTONJEE EDULJEE GUZDAR

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, for the appellant, applied that the case be postponed until the first Appeal Court after the vacation. The matter had been partly heard before Sir M. R. Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent, and a commission had been granted to Calcutta.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith for the respondent, said he had no objection.

Sir Charles Sargent said the case having been part heard, must be heard before the same judges. The application was granted.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ELEVENTH DAY, FRIDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. F. D. Parker, Foreman.

Mr. J. Colebrook.	Mr. C. Poole.
,, M. Mowat.	,, P. Benn.
,, J. Westlake.	,, J. H. Edwards.
,, J. Kingsmill.	,, R. Baumbach.

CONSPIRACY AND CHEATING.

Cursondass Purshotumdass *alias* Curson Bhunsalee was charged with abetment of cheating by conspiring with two other men, named Bulwantrao and Kunderao to obtain from Motee Ojan, a clerk, a sum of Rs. 13,100 belonging to his (Motee's) employers, Messrs. Purbhoodas Sukidas and Company. The prisoner was further charged on other counts with dishonestly receiving the sum of Rs. 13,100, knowing it to have been stolen, and he pleaded guilty to having been previously convicted, in November 1866, of making use of a forged document.

The Advocate General (Mr. Marriott) and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Purcell and Mr Lang for the prisoner.

The case for the prosecution was proceeded with, and had not been concluded when the Court adjourned till this morning.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

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[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

SUNDAY SERVICES—3RD DECEMBER 1876.

11 A.M.—Psalm 116. Tune Manchester. 120; Hymn 135, Tune Olivet, 220; Hymn 100, Tune Berlan. 330.
6 P.M.—(The Lord's Supper) Par 48, Tune Dunfermline, 88; Hymn 189, Tune Halle, 259; Par. 35, Tune Communion, 9; Hymn 106, Tune Mariners, 327.

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An exceedingly handsome Silver Grey Arab Galloway, 7 years, 14 hands, beautiful temper, mouth, and action, and is a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 500.
A Chesnut Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2, a pleasant hack and has been ridden on Parade, Rs. 400.
A high caste Grey Arab Charger, over 14-2 in height, very good looking, and up to weight, Rs. 400.
A Chesnut Waler, 7 years, 15 hands, a good Brougham horse Rs. 500.
A Bay Mare, 8 years, 15 hands, a good harness Mare, Rs. 300.
A very well-bred dappled Grey English Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands, would make an excellent Brood Mare, Rs. 600.
A "Dennett" Buggy, by Silk and Sons, in excellent order, Rs. 350.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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Bangalore.......“Spectator” Office.
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Kurrachee.......“Sindian” Press.
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	Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask.	46 Gals. Hdhs.
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MOSELLE, EXCELLENT CHEAP WINE	24	26

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HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	45	47
,, MARCOBRUNNER	37	—
,, RUDESHEIMER,.......... mellow	27	29
,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	22	24
,, LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	16	19
LIEBFRAUMILCH	32	—
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	23	25
STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	27	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	27	29

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AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old.........gold seal	35
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VINO PURO, very pale, dry.........blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry ....green seal	21
MANZANILLA ....red seal	19
PALE, dry medium ....yellow seal	18
VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry ....pink seal	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE,............white seal	14
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor	14
MADEIRA, E.I. very superior.........red seal	34
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SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)

All in Bond in India.

	4 Gals. per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	65	210	410	810
Amontillado, Black seal quality	62	194	378	746
Amoroso	47	143	276	544
Oloroso	37	112	215	420
Vino Puro	38	114	220	430
Manzanilla	34	102	194	380
Yellow seal	31	92	177	340
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	66	123	238

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 4. extra.

PORTS. In Bond.

	Qrs.	Pts.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (some years in bottle)	34	—
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	26
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	22
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	18
SACRAMENTAL WINES	20	—

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	84	154	294
,, black seal	95	178	344
Invalid's quality	120	230	448

SPIRITS. In Bond.

The HEART SHAPED LABEL, which we originally introduced and by which our Cognac became so universally known throughout India, was once exclusively used by us as our own, it long ceased to satisfy us since it became common property. Our QUALITIES are now DESIGNATED BY "STARS" as adopted by the principal Cognac houses. Our arrangements at Charente and Cognac enable us to offer Brandies on exceptionally favourable terms to Messes, Traders and consumers generally.

	Per dozen.	
P.C * Blue Capsule ....Rs.	17	0
Do. in Flasks	9	8
Do. Half flasks	6	0
P.C. ** White Capsule	19	0
Do. Co. in Pint Flasks	10	8
S.O.P. *** Yellow Capsule	23	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	12	8
V.S.O.P **** Black Capsule	27	0
Do. do in Pints flasks	14	8
RUM, the finest old Jamaica	14	0
Do. fine "Pineapple"	11	8
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	14	0
FIELDS GIN	14	0
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure	15	0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best	9	8

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Without Jar Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter. Cask. 27 Gall. Rs.
COGNAC, No. ****	10-0	196	...
,, ,, ***	8-0	158	...
,, ,, **	6-0	124	...
,, ,, *	5-8	112	...

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood. An allowance of price charged for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars for	Ditto	1 Gall Rs. 2	0 Each
Do.	do. do.	2 ,, ,, 3	0 ,,
Do.	do. do.	4 ,, ,, 4	0 ,,

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s COGNACS.

	In Bond.	
* ONE STAR, in great demand	16	0
* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	17	0
* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 Dozen	24	0
* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz	18	0
* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz	20	0
** TWO STARS	19	8
*** THREE STARS, superior	22	8
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	33	8

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Amsterdam Orange and White	40	42
CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	7½	—
Do. YELLOW ,, ,,	6	—
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	44	48
NOYAU best	40	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	32
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	27	—
ASSORTED LIQUEURS CHOICE	—	24
VERMOUTH	17	—

COOPER A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND PORTER.
Bottled by the Cooper Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 6-4 per doz. Net Cash.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.
Bottled by MOLINE and Company.
Cask containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 6-8 per doz. NET CASH

TERMS.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by cash carries 10 per cent discount off Bond prices.
Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.
N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.
☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

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ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

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THE Undersigned having received their NEW FIRST CLASS OPERATEURS from PARIS and ENGLAND are now prepared to take the above styles of Portraits and Bungalows at reasonable rates, and can promise Portraits, such as have never been taken in Bombay before. Paintings from miniature to Life Size. Cartes-de-Visite Portraits Rs. 15 per dozen. Studio open from 9 till 5.

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LATE RITTER, MOLKENTELLER & CO.
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PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
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HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
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PRICE LISTS. SENT FREE ON APPLICATION;
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☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

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BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
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Secretaries and Managers

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.
NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS. Age.	Yearly. Rs. as. p.	WITHOUT PROFITS. Age.	Yearly. Rs. as. p.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3 4
30	31 9 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.
Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.
The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.
Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to
PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.
The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 90 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.
The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
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William Emmens, Esq.	W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
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Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq
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AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.
SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
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UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF SHIPPING AGENCY ON MODERATE TERMS.
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ARMY, SHIPPING & GENERAL AGENTS,
Offer particular advantages, as all benefit of discount allowed by the trade is given to the Purchaser, a small Commission alone being charged. Banking in all its branches. Wines supplied to Messes and Clubs. Insurances effected. Boxes, &c., shipped to all parts.
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The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeeper throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATHEW CLARK & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street, London.
MARTELL & Co.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

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THE "TERAI" HAT.—(ANDRE'S.)
A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.
CAN BE FOLDED AND PACKED WITHOUT DAMAGE, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING, AND LADIES' WEAR.
ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

CAUTION.—ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS are sold by the principal merchants throughout India, Ceylon, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly cautioned to ask for "ANDER'S "TERAI" HATS," and to avoid inferior imitations, purchase, only those bearing their Genuine Stamp, with Name and Address, Recommendations from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
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MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
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LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURN, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

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THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD!
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.
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[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, and they establish the existence of complete security to those Assured in the "Oriental."*]
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
LAPSED POLICIES Revived without Fine.
PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India.
ASSURANCES effected in TWELVE different Forms.
NINE-TENTHS of the whole Profits applied every Three Years —(1) to the Reduction of Premiums on the *Participating Scale*; (2) as an addition to the sum Assured; or (3) as a payment in Cash.
EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS are invested in trust for Policy-holders.
A FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE after one year of 35 per cent. of the Tabular Premiums paid.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT [WITHOUT THIS THE BEST OF SYSTEMS CANNOT SUCCEED]. Preliminary Expenses, Rs. 970-15-0.
The ratio of expenses in 2 years, is less than English Companies of 10 years' standing.
The increase in the accumulated fund during the year is about 100 per cent.
No claims on the Company since its commencement.
CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
Annual Report, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, Applications for Shares, and Agencies may be obtained from any of the Agents or from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGER AND ACTUARY.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,255.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,963,011.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL,
£500,000, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE,
34, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

The last Meeting of Shareholders in London on the 8th August was most satisfactory, as also was the Report of the Committee of Investigation and the Directors' Report.
From subscribed capital there remains in hand untouched a remunerative sum of £118,215. Of this over £72,000 is invested in Consols, Indian Security, &c.
On the 31st December last the liability existing upon claims, present or future, was, according to Dr. Farr, £83,236-15-1. To meet this liability the sum in hand, from premiums invested in Consols or Indian Government Security, was £90,725 and in addition to this EXISTING FUND there was the Guarantee of £47,349 reserved from the subscribed capital, and invested in the Trustees' names in Consols.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
AFTER 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times*:—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"
The *Post Magazine*:—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.
"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."
The *Globe*:—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.
The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.
According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.
This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a POSITIVE NOTE free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office: because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.
Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.
Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.
The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust Funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.
Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.
The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.
The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.
To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.
All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to
ALFRED L. GILLAM, Agent.
Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row

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